

ceased.
November 25, 1896.

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Administrator's Sale of Real Estate

In pursuance of an order of the probate court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

Saturday, the 21st day of December, '95 at 1 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situate in the county of Stark, and state of Ohio, and bearing lot No. 5 in the village of East Greenfield, according to a duly recorded map of said village, and known as the William Norman grove property, appraised at \$725.

Also at the same time and place, two lots in the village of Maple Grove, known as lots No. 22 and No. 23, in said village, in North Lawrence township, Stark county, Ohio, appraised at \$60.

Terms of sale: One-third cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from day of sale, with interest; deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on premises sold.

JOHN L. WALTER,
Administrator of William Norman, Deceased.

November 23, 1895.

PAID BY ARCHIVE®

the message to his government. He is enthusiastic in its praise.

The Irish National Alliance of America has sent a manifesto to the president, offering the services of its members in case of war with England.

The newspapers throughout the country, irrespective of party, approve the message.

The English newspapers, in their comments, back up Lord Salisbury's stand.

Interviews with leading men all over the country teem with approval.

Warlike notes are heard from different sections of the country in offer telegraphed to the president of a readiness to fight in case of trouble.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Upholds the Monroe Doctrine and Suggests a Boundary Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. — President Cleveland's message, accompanying the correspondence with England on the Venezuelan boundary dispute, says:

"TO THE CONGRESS:

"In my annual message addressed to the congress on the 3rd instant, I called attention to the pending boundary controversy between Great Britain and the republic of Venezuela and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to her Britannic majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

"The answer of the British government, which was then awaited but has since been received with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

Lord Salisbury's Criticism.

"This reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively to observations upon the Monroe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe are generally inapplicable to the state of things in which we live at the present day," and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

"Without attempting extended argument in reply to these positions it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for perpetual anxiety among the governments of the world, and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of vital concern to our people and their government.

Monroe Doctrine Applicable.

"Assuming, therefore, that we are properly insist upon this doctrine with regard to the state of things in which we live, or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not apparent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

"If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of the continent which is thus affected. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be dan-

they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says: "They (her majesty's government) fully concur with the view which President Monroe apparently entertained, that any distribution of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state would be a highly inexpedient change."

"In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved no safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present conditions and to the state of the world's progress and that it was directly related to the existing controversy, the British government acquiesced at the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britain sought, under a claim of boundary, to extend her possessions of this continent without right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her line of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain to resort to arbitration as the proper mode of settling the question, to the end that the vexatious boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear.

— *England Refuses to Arbitrate.*

"It will be seen from the correspondence with which we submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds which, in the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal, actuated by the most friendly feelings towards both parties directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one comparatively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

"The course to be pursued by this government, in view of the present condition, does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has, nevertheless, been regarded as amenable by one party, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may desire for her advantage may enter into of her own free will cannot of course be objected to by the United States.

"Assuming, however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

— *Suggests a Commission.*

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggested that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the executive who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay.

"When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain or anylands or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory which after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations, I am fully alive to the responsibility in

A Nation Can Interfere.

The secretary lays it down as a canon of international law that a nation may justly interpose in a controversy between other nations whenever "what is done or proposed by any other parties primarily concerned is a serious and direct menace to its own integrity, tranquility or welfare." The propriety of the rule when applied in good faith will not be questioned by any quarters, though he says it has been given a wide scope and too often made a excuse for schemes of wanton spoliation and aggrandizement. This leads him up to an elaborate review of the Monroe doctrine, and Secretary Olney, stating that the proposition that America is in no part open to colonization having long been conceded, says that our present concern is with the other practical application of the Monroe doctrine, viz.: That American non-intervention in Europe necessarily implies American non-intervention in American Europe. In regard to which by any European power to be deemed an act of unfriendliness toward the United States. On this point the secretary says:

"The precise scope and limitations of this rule cannot be too clearly apprehended. It does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power from asserting its right to enforce such obligations or from inflicting noised punishment for the breach of them. It does not contemplate any interference in the internal affairs of any American state or in the relations between it and other American states. It does not justify any attempt on our part to change the established form of government of any American state or to prevent the people of such state from altering that form according to their own will and pleasure. The rule in question has but a single enforcing object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American state of the rights and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies."

Congress Must Have Sanctioned It

The secretary says it is man fact that a rule which has been openly and uniformly acted upon by the executive branch of the government for 20 years must have had the sanction of congress. Nor, heads, if the practical results of the rule be sought for, is the record either meager or obscure. Its first effect was indeed momentous and far-reaching. It was the component factor in the emancipation of South America and to it the independent states of that region are largely indebted for their very existence. But a single and most striking single achievement to be credited to the rule is the evacuation of Mexico by the French. But we are also indebted to it for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, neutralizing any inter-oceanic canal across Central America and excluding Great Britain from any dominion there. It has been used in the case of Cuba, as if justifying the position that, while the sovereignty of Spain will be respected, the island will not be permitted to fall into the possession of any other European power. It has been influential in bringing about the definite relinquishment of any supposed protectorate by Great Britain over the Mosquito coast. President Polk relied upon it, though, perhaps, erroneously, to prevent the transfer of Yucatan; General Grant, in the same spirit, declared that existing dependencies were no longer a subject of transfer from one European power to another; and another development is found in the objection to arbitration of the American side to the European power; and Secretary Bayard resisted the enforcement of the Pelletier claim against Haiti, declaring that "Serious indeed would be the consequences if European hostile foil should, without just cause, trod those states in the new world which have emancipated themselves from European control."

Great Britain and in dismissing as valueless the doctrine that Great Britain has no possession in Venezuela gives it any right to be treated as an American estate. He shows where Great Britain has arbitrated other boundary disputes, and declares that it, in effect, says to Venezuela you are not strong enough to get anything by force and we won't arbitrate unless you first give up part of the territory. This, he says, amounts to invasion and conquest, and our duty is summed up as follows:

"The president cannot discharge the duty of the president and imperative to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United States, as well as oppressive, in itself would be sufficient to justify a policy with which the honor and welfare of this country are closely identified. While the measures necessary or proper for the vindication of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the government it is clearly for the executive to leave nothing undone which may tend to render such determination unnecessary."

LORD SALISBURY'S NOTES.

Denies Our Right to Apply the Monroe Doctrine in the Present Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Lord Salisbury answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both of date July 26.

The first is devoted entirely to a reply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says the United States government has written about to any government before.

Lord Salisbury says that this doctrine has undergone a "notable development" since its enunciation by President Monroe, which had originally received the entire sympathy of the English government. But the dangers apprehended by President Monroe, Lord Salisbury says, have no relation to the conditions of the present day, when there is no danger of an alliance or of attempts at European colonization of America. Great Britain is imposing no "system" upon Venezuela, nor concerning herself with Venezuelan political institutions. The dispute over a boundary has nothing to do with any of the questions dealt with by Monroe. The latter did not claim for the United States the "novel prerogative" of settling a frontier difference of this kind, nor did he seek to establish a protectorate over Mexico or the Central American states. The United States will not control the conduct of these communities; it cannot undertake to protect them from the consequences attaching to their misconduct. Arbitration is not free from defects, and the claim of a third nation to impose on two interested nations cannot be reasonably justified and has no foundation in the law of nations.

Lord Salisbury expressly declines to be understood as accepting the Monroe doctrine. He says that Monroe was founded on the general law of nations, no statesman and no nation, however powerful, can inject a novel principle not acceptable to any other government, and Secretary Olney's principle that "American questions are for American decision" (unsustained by Monroe) cannot be sustained by international law. The United States cannot affirm that its interests are concerned in American states because they are American, no more than if they were Japanese, Chinese, or Danish, and he never admitted to be international law, and the danger of such admission is shown by the "strange developments" which the doctrine has received at Secretary Olney's hands. A fair inference from Mr. Olney's arguments, Lord Salisbury says, is that the Monroe doctrine means that the union between Great Britain and her colonies in America is "inexpedient and unnatural," something disclaimed by Monroe and emphatically denied by her Majesty's government and the American people subject to the crown. Concurring in Monroe's view that a dis-

two comparatively short cross town lines. The police are absolutely unable to control the mob.

Howling mobs have surrounded each car, stoned and hooted the motorman and conductor, smashed the windows, cut the trolley ropes and wreaked all possible destruction. The strikers have taken little if any part in the work of destruction. This was in the hands of the rowdy element. Many persons were injured by flying missiles, and there is fear that when complete reports have been received they will include fatalities, and thousands of dollars' worth of valuable property was destroyed.

Five hundred extra policemen have been sworn in by Mayor Warwick, and these, with the regular force of 2,100, are making an attempt to quell the rioters today. They have orders from Mayor Warwick to carry their batons unsheathed. Should this fail the governor will be appealed to to order out the militia. The city's executive has declared in unmistakable terms that the strike is no longer a contest between a railway company and its employees, but a battle between the city and violence, and the city will win if it takes the United States army. The mayor's officers are at the national guard and the Pennsylvania National Guard are informed and armed in case of need. The mayor has closed the saloons.

The war itself remains unchanged. The traction leaders refuse to listen to any suggestion from the other side, and indeed no effort is being made in that direction. The strikers remain firm and have the sympathy of the people.

J. J. Sullivan, president of the electric traction, one of the branch lines, was captured by a mob at Fourth and Market streets, and the clothes were almost torn from his back before policemen rescued him.

Separate letters were sent to the mayor by the traction officials, declaring that the city and county will be held responsible for the value of the property destroyed.

There are all sorts of rumors. One is that the electricians of the company will join the ranks of the malcontents. Another that armies of railway workers are bound for this city from Brooklyn, Baltimore, Indianapolis and other points, either to assist or take the places of the strikers. Over 100 arrests have been made. One youth, not a striker, was held in \$1,000 bail for cutting a rope on a mail car. He will be a government prisoner. Large details of police are on duty at every car stable and at points along the principal thoroughfares.

Women are taking an active part in the strike, helping smash the cars and spreading men to quit work.

Gordon Hastings has telephoned Mayor Warwick asking if he needed any aid from him. A negative reply was given. The governor then said should the least occasion arise to call on him at once.

The mayor has issued three proclamations, calling on the people to preserve the peace.

General Walker Dead.

KENTON, O., Dec. 18.—General Moses B. Walker, the hero of Chickamauga, has died at his home here. Eleven days ago he was stricken with paralysis. General Walker was born in 1816. He served throughout the war and was conspicuous for his bravery in 16 battles. He was the last man that left the bloody field of Chickamauga.

Comparative Quiet Reigns.

WELLSTON, O., Dec. 18.—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway for itself and its associated roads has put a quietus upon riotous proceedings by obtaining an injunction restraining the Ohio Coal company from tearing up the switch laid on the company's own property. Comparative quiet reigns.

Metalworker Owen has been given his freedom by Inspector Stuss of Chicago because, the inspector says, there is no proof that Owen was the sender of the infernal machines to Armour and Pullman.

Mr. Cleveland's position; I think, and he did exactly right.

'Squire H. B. Sibila rejoiced that he as an humble follower of the great man who could so admirably show his steel when the occasion required it.

David Hemperly had read the message from the first to the last, and he could not find an objectionable phrase in it.

Ex-Councilman Edward Segner was reading the President's message for the third time when a reporter called on him. "It is indeed an able message," said he, "and goes right to the point. Mr. Cleveland's friends are more numerous today than they ever have been before."

James R. Dunn—Mr. Cleveland has certainly struck the popular chord this time. He may have been rather slow in the past, but he has now proved himself an American.

Mayor Schott—If ever a man did the right thing at the right time Mr. Cleveland did it yesterday. I am strictly in accord with the President's views, and it comes to the worst I am not too old to shoulder a gun and trudge off to war, if necessary.

City Solicitor E. G. Willison has almost been converted to the Democracy since he read that message. He at least respects Mr. Cleveland as he never did before.

William Johnson—It's the best message Mr. Cleveland ever issued. It is full of meat and has the right ring.

David Atwater remarked that he was pleased to see that President Cleveland had changed his views in many respects. As to the controversy between America and England over the Venezuela matter he was of the opinion it would end in smoke."

I. M. Taggart—"It is the wisest message that the President has suggested since he has been in office. The United States should not stand by and allow Great Britain to swoop down upon the defenseless Venezuelan republic."

"The President's message is an able document," said Paul Kirchlofer, "and congress considers it such. War may not result between America and England, but the stand taken by Cleveland will serve to increase patriotism throughout our country."

"I guess you could not find one more enthusiastic over the message than I," said C. O. Heggen. "I have long been waiting for just such action. The terms of the message are such as should fill the ideal of all Americans. It shows true spirit and that Britain is not to dictate on this side of the water. Cleveland could not have struck a word that would meet with a heartier response from American people. If it comes to blows war will sound the death knell to England's interests on this side."

C. M. Russell—I am in hearty accord with the President's position.

FINGER IN THE SAUSAGE.

Joseph Wann Meets With a Very Bad Accident.

Joseph Wann, who lives near town, was making sausage on Tuesday night. He was unfortunate in the use of his middle right hand finger, and before he knew it, it had been chopped off by the machine. He procured the services of Dr. Barnes, who gave him proper attention.

The Smallpox Scare.

A smallpox scare certainly prevails along the south line of the C. L. & W. Railway. Piedmont, Holloway, Fincham and Freeport are now under strict quarantine, and at the above named stations passengers are not permitted to leave or board trains. Apparently the disease has not gained a footing in either village, and the only cases are at Bridgeport, but the authorities mean to take no chances. It is reported this morning that a case has developed at Uthelton. The person afflicted had recently returned from a visit in Wheeling or Bridgeport. This report, however, may not be authentic.

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DEATH OF THURMAN.

It Ended a Useful and Noteworthy Career.

DUE TO A HARD FALL ON NOV. 7.

Retired Afterward and Seemed to Have Regained His Strength—Sank Rapidly Within the Past Few Days—Allen W. and His Family at His Bedside.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 13.—A long and useful career came to a close when Judge Allen G. Thurman expired at his residence, corner of Rich street and Washington avenue, in this city. The end was peaceful in the extreme and the soul of the great man left the earthly habitation without a sign of physical distress. At the instant of dissolution and for some hours before Judge Thurman had been lying in an unconscious condition. He passed merely from sleep temporal to sleep eternal and the change was hardly noticeable even to the loved ones who surrounded his bedside.

In the midst of the volumes of knowledge he prized so dearly, and amid the scenes where he has spent so many pleasant hours of his happy old age, the vital spark took wings from the image of clay. Judge Thurman died in his beloved library, which looks toward the setting sun. Shortly after his fall several weeks ago, Judge Thurman's bed was moved from the adjoining bedroom to his library, and he remained there. Judge Thurman has lived with his son, Allen W. Thurman, since the death of his wife several years ago, and being unable to leave the house, he occupied apartments in the second story of the residence, where he spent the last days of his life in a remarkably pleasant and agreeable manner.

The beginning of Judge Thurman's fatal illness dates from Nov. 7 last, when he fell while walking across the library door. A few days after the fall Judge Thurman's life was despaired of, but he rallied from the shock and at times apparently seemed to have regained his oldtime vigor. Nov. 13 Judge Thurman was 82 years old, and on that date several of his old friends called on him and had a pleasant chat. On that occasion he smoked a cigar with his friends and seemed unusually cheerful and bright.

Since the accident he has had his good days and his bad ones. He had been confined to his bed nearly all the time, and his physician, Dr. W. H. Whitaker, called on him daily. That he was steadily growing weaker was apparent to all, and it had been known for some time that his lease on life could not be protracted much longer. On account of his long confinement to bed, Judge Thurman began to be afflicted with bed sores, and in order to relieve this unpleasantness he at times sat up and stood up, but he had not attempted to walk since his fall. Last Tuesday when Dr. Whitaker called he found his patient sitting up in a chair, smoking a cigar and apparently enjoying it. He shook hands with the doctor and said: "My dear doctor, sit down and talk to me."

He seemed very buoyant and cracked a joke and, as was his habit, talked to the doctor in French. It should be remarked that recently it seemed to be one of Judge Thurman's delights to talk French, showing the remarkable vigor of his mental powers. Last Tuesday Dr. Whitaker noticed that he did not continue his French conversation as long as usual and soon tired of his cigar, and when he got back into bed his pulse was rather feeble.

When Dr. Whitaker saw Judge Thurman Wednesday about 4 p. m. he seemed listless and rather heavy about his eyes and in his mental operations. However, he recognized the physician and members of the family. The change for the worse became quite marked shortly after midnight Wednesday night, and at 2 a. m. the family became alarmed and sent for Dr. Whitaker. At that time Dr. Whitaker found his venerable patient almost unconscious. Mucous and filled the bronchial tubes and his breathing was labored. Dr. Whitaker aroused him sufficiently to ask him if he was thirsty, and Judge Thurman nodded his head in assent. Dr. Whitaker gave him a little water and whisky, which he swallowed with difficulty. He seemed, however, to be partially conscious of what he was doing. He then sank into a heavy stupor, from which he was never aroused. It was known at 2 o'clock yesterday morning that the beginning of the end had set in, and the family were so notified.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Whitaker found the patient gradually sinking. He gave him a little water and whisky, which was swallowed mechanically. Judge Thurman was perfectly unconscious and remained so until he passed away yesterday afternoon. At the final scene all of the immediate family were at his bedside. He seemed to be free from all distress, and during the morning hours all that the sorrowing family could do was to moisten his parched lips at intervals. Those present at the death scene were Mr. and Mrs. Allen W. Thurman and the following grandchildren: Leo, Miss Katherine, Allen G. Jr., Daniel C. and Stanton Thurman, all children of Mr. Allen W. Thurman.

It has been decided to have the funeral at the residence at 10 a. m. tomorrow. While efforts will be made to have the services as privately as possible in deference to public sentiment, all who desire will be given an opportunity to review the remains at the residence. Rev. J. L. Grover, who yesterday celebrated his 89th birthday, will preach the sermon. It was Judge Thurman's request that if Rev. Mr. Grover was living and in good health the latter should preach the sermon at his funeral. Mr. Grover is at present city librarian, a position he has held for 22 years, and is still a very active man.

THURMAN'S OLD COLLEAGUES

All Express the Highest Regard For Him. Carlisle and Harmon Talk.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Many of the old senators remember Judge Thurman very well, as he served with them, but he belonged more particularly to the era of Conkling, Edmunds, Logan and others who became famous at a period when many of the now older members of the senate were just entering upon

their careers. Those who served with Mr. Thurman expressed the highest regard for him, and declared that he was one of the great men of the country. He was regarded as one of the best lawyers that ever served in the senate, and several Democratic senators said of him that he more truly represented their ideas of sterling Democracy than any of the men of his time.

Ex-Archbishop General Garland of Arkansas, who has practiced law here since he left President Cleveland's former cabinet, was a senatorial colleague and one of the warmest friends of Judge Thurman. He said he regarded Thurman almost as a near kinsman and paid high tribute to his personal character and ability.

Secretary Carlisle said: "My personal acquaintance with Judge Thurman began many years ago, and as long as he continued to take an active part in public affairs, our relations were quite close and intimate. He was a great lawyer, a just judge, and one of the most able and patriotic legislators I have ever known in congress. He was a party man, and his name already constitutes a part of the traditions of the political party to which he belonged, but he always enjoys the respect and confidence of all classes of our people, and his death will be lamented by all."

Attorney General Harmon said: "Allen G. Thurman was one of the purest and ablest men that Ohio has ever produced. No man in the state has ever more fully possessed the respect and confidence of the people, and, like a true Democrat, he returned their confidence and respect, as his entire public life shows. The place in his party in Ohio, which he left vacant when age compelled his retirement from active life some years ago, has never been filled."

Allen Granbery Thurman's four score years of life covered almost the entire progress of the nation from childhood to complete maturity; in his Virginia boyhood the Alleghenies were the western limits of anything that could be called an advanced civilization, but Columbus, O., home of his latter years, is far east of the center of population.

When he emigrated to Ohio it was on the border of the far west; when he entered the United States senate he was accounted rather as a representative of the east. His first political lessons were from the living Jefferson and Madison; he witnessed the phenomenal growth of Jackson; outlived the 11 presidents who succeeded him, and took the leading part in reconstructing the old party and impressing its doctrines upon the third generation. Truly such a career should be full of instruction and interest.

He was born Nov. 13, 1813, in Lynchburg, Va., his father being a minister of the Methodist church and his mother the only daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen. His mother's half brother, William Allen, but seven years older than himself, walked from Lynchburg to Chillicothe, O., in 1822, and soon attained such prominence as a lawyer and orator that at the early age of 25 he was elected to congress, beating the popular Whig governor of the state, Duncan McArthur, by one vote, and only four years later he was elected United States senator. After rising to

such high rank in his party that the nomination for president was practically offered to him, he suddenly retired, remained in private life 23 years, then emerged to be elected governor of Ohio in 1873, in such a phenomenal campaign as to give him the political sobriquet of "Rise-up William" Allen.

His Family Was Poor.

The nephew went to Chillicothe with his parents in 1819, and that place was his home till 1823, when he moved to Columbus. The battle of life had been rather hard for the Thurmans in Virginia and it was some years before it was easier in Ohio. There were strange social complications in those days and strange political results from them. Many had sought the west to "get away from slavery," as they phrased it, and Judge Thurman's paternal grandfather when a Baptist clergyman in North Carolina had freed his slaves from conscientious motives. Many others had gone west because they were bankrupted in the older states, and a few as exiles from Europe. Among the latter was a fine old French gentleman, whose little daughter was about the same age as young Thurman.

She did not know a word of English, nor he a word of French, yet they became close companions from the start, inventing their own language, as children will in such cases. The mother observed that little Virgine Gregoire, the French girl, spoke her own language with remarkable purity—her father was a highly educated man—and so she was made an inmate of the family and taught Allen her language. Though he had little occasion to speak



ALLEN G. THURMAN.

it he maintained his knowledge of the printed speech, and his greatest delight in the literary line was the perusal of French novels in the original. There ought to be a romance about all this, but there isn't. It can only be added that life in America did not prove a success to M. Gregoire, that the daughter in time went elsewhere, and that the prosaic addition is made that the old Frenchman taught Mr. Thurman to use snuff.

His mother was his best teacher down to the time he entered the Chillicothe academy, and used often to sit up with him to a very late hour directing and assisting him in his lessons. It is quite a surprise to read also that her reason for this devoted assistance was that "Allen was a frail and very delicate child." He was therefore allowed a great deal of liberty in his play and was encouraged in athletic sports. Indeed he became an enthusiastic admirer of athletic games and contests of all kinds, knew the latest score as well as most college boys, and

encouraged his own son in that line, giving valuable prizes for athletic feats. The story is told that when Allen W. Thurman, once distinguished, by the way, as president of the American Association of Baseball Players, knocked out his teacher in pugilism, the old judge was so delighted that he presented him \$1,000 in cash.

An Athletic Young Man.

It is certain that from good training or other cause he became a very stalwart man. Leaving the academy at 18, he served for a short time as an assistant in land surveying, then studied law with his uncle, Allen, and at 21 became private secretary to Governor Robert Lucas, who was, according to old Ohioans, "excessively industrious and a trifle severe." He had served as captain, colonel and general in the war of 1812-15, and his leading idea about assistants and subordinates was that they were for hard work and strict discipline. Twelve hours per day was the prescribed time for Secretary Thurman, but he learned much that was valuable for Governor Lucas was pre-eminently just and businesslike. The secretary also read law at odd times with Judge Swayne of Columbus, and in 1835 located in Chillicothe as the partner of his uncle.

The city and surrounding country had developed greatly and prospered mightily; the "rush times" of 1843-46 had set everything to booming. "Uncle Bill" Allen had entered congress and was deep in politics; the Allens and Thurmans and their friends and relatives were among the most prosperous, and so there was not only much business for the firm, but the junior partner had most of it to do. The year of sad memories, the panic year of 1837, does not seem to have checked the

progress of Chillicothe as much as it did that of most places, and the gains of good lawyers were rather increased by the "hard times," but politics "swamped" the firm. The uncle went to the United States senate, and in 1844 Mr. Thurman was elected to the national house.

The records of Chillicothe show that Allen G. Thurman was formally admitted to the bar June 15, 1835, and that for ten even years thereafter he was present at every term of court. The following certificate also appears on file:

Whereby certify that Allen G. Thurman is a person of good moral character; that he has resided in this state for the last 14 years; that he has regularly and attentively studied the law under my direction in this place for and during the term of about two years previous to the 1st of December last, and that I believe him to be a person of sufficient knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Attorney at Law.

Chillicothe, O., June 9, 1850. On the 1st of December, 1845, he entered the Twenty-ninth congress as its youngest member, just as his uncle had entered the senate the youngest man ever chosen to that body. All through action in business and politics, which is all the more remarkable by reason of the contrast in other respects between the two. Even the title descended. Senator William Allen was long known as "The Old Roman," and when he retired the title was at once bestowed on Judge Thurman.

The decade of 1840-50 must be set down in American history as the era when nicknames in politics were estab-

lished. There is no record of any "pet phrases" for Washington, Hamilton, Madison or any of that galaxy, and it was thought a daring innovation to "Tom" Jefferson; but since 1840 we have had "Black Dan," "Old Bullion," "Harry of the West," "Old Hickory," "Tippecanoe," "Old Zack," "Old Abe," and scores of such minor pets as "Calico Charlie" and "The Bobbin Boy." It was not easy to stick a pet name on



MRS. THURMAN.

either Senator Allen or Judge Thurman, and a childish diminutive would have been laughed out of sight, but "Old Roman" is well suited to both. This led to his removal in 1853 to Columbus. His opinions—to be found in the first five volumes of "Ohio State Reports"—are models of clear statement and logical adherence to elementary law. In no other department is his greatness so generally recognized as in this. The senator, the politician, the candidate for vice president may be harshly criticised, but "Judge" Thurman always commands respect. Senator Roscoe Conkling was once addressing the senate in an impassioned manner, and seemed to direct his remarks to Senator Thurman. At length the latter got irritated.

Made a Supreme Judge.

"Does the senator from New York," he roared, "expect me to answer him every time he turns to me?" For a moment Mr. Conkling hesitated, and everybody expected a terrific explosion. Then, with an air of exquisite courtesy, he replied: "When I speak of the law I turn to the senator from Ohio as the Musselman turns toward Mecca. I turn to him as I do to the English common law, as the world's most copious fountain of human jurisprudence."

The usually decorous senate broke into a storm of applause, and the Thurman eye moistened a little. It is ever a pleasure to be complimented, but to be complimented as a lawyer by Roscoe Conkling—that was praise indeed. The two statesmen were the best of friends and greatly enjoyed each other's society—when "off duty."

Judge Thurman had worked too hard at Chillicothe—18 hours a day during the decade of 1840-50 must be set down in American history as the era when nicknames in politics were estab-

(Continued on next page.)

EXCHANGE

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MANUFACTURERS' REAL ESTATE ADVERTISING

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State Agent **Local Agent** **Sole Proprietor**

Brooks Visible Writing Typewriters. American Graphoid Co.—Contracts for Concrete Work.
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with Willimantic Star Thread and it will stay; put on a patch with Willimantic Star Thread and it will hold. Do all your sewing with Willimantic Star Thread. It is the strongest, smoothest, best finished spool cotton made. Ask your dealer for

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Send 24 cents and receive six spools of thread, any color or number, together with four bobbins for your machine, ready wound, and an instructive book about thread and sewing, free.

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Family Bibles, Beautifully bound in full leather, illustrated and self pronouncing. Teachers' Bibles with all the latest and best helps, good maps etc. Some of these are VERY CHEAP.

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Best pocket testaments, Methodist Hymnals. A complete line of the American Bible Societies Bibles.

Bahney's Bookstore, 20 E. Main St
MASSILLON, O.

SPECIAL SALE

of BOOTS and SHOES,
UNTIL JAN. 1st.

We are going to remodel our store, but before doing so we must reduce our stock, and in order to make our goods move faster, we have marked them VERY LOW. Any one in need of footwear cannot afford to miss this great slaughter sale.

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The Leading Dry Goods Carpet & Cloak House

We have added the room, about 75ft.x20, formerly occupied by Teeple's Photograph Gallery to our up stairs, which makes the finest room in our store, easily reached by our passenger elevator. splendid light and very roomy.

OUR HOLIDAY GOODS

Are displayed here and are now on sale. Take the Elevator and see the fine collection of useful and moderate priced articles for Christmas presents.

Make Your Selections Early and Come in the Morning if Possible.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK

CLOAKS.

We place on sale this morning 1 lot of 25 Ladies' Cloaks, old prices, \$8.00 to \$12.00, marked to close \$2.60 each, these are odd sizes and the last of numbers sold out, and not old chestnuts. A good opportunity to get a cheap garment.

Dress Goods—

1 lot all wool Dress Goods at 19 cents, about one-half value. 1 Lot all-wool goods at 59 cents that are worth double the price.

Domestics

One case of Teazel Down Cloths, cheap at 12¢., will be marked at 8 cents.
One case LaBelle Crepon, beautiful goods, bought to sell at 15 cents a yard, will close them out at 9 cents. Great goods for wrappers, etc.

Our Stock

Is fully up to date in all lines, and must be inspected to be appreciated. All the leading things at popular prices.

Humbergers' Double Store, Warwick Block, Massillon

big some terms of the court, it is said. His position at Columbus was far more than a mere office. He was a judge, a genial, middle-aged gentleman of the finest "Old Virginia" type. His domestic life was singularly happy. His son, Allen, fulfilled the father's fondest hopes, and in later years his family lived in a residence joining that of his father, so that the two families were as one. Judge Thurman and his wife remained lovers through all their days of wedlock, and in 1860 no man in Ohio seemed to have a fairer prospect of peace and content. The war was a rude awakening and brought to Judge Thurman a great load of grief.

A Strong Union Man.

He was by family tradition opposed to slavery in itself, yet held in common with Webster, Benton and Clay, that it was a matter for the slaves themselves to deal with. He denied the right of any state to secede, but indulged the hope that some milder method than war might be adopted to restore the Union. His position was thus stated by him at a later date: "I did not intend to help to preserve the Union without a war, but after it began I thought there was but one thing to do, and that was to fight it out. I therefore sustained all constitutional measures that tended to my judgment to put down the rebellion. I never believed in the doctrine of secession."

While the storm raged such men as Judge Thurman were reserved. When the era of reuniting came and judicial minds were needed, they came again to the front. In 1867 Judge Thurman was nominated by the Democrats of Ohio for governor, against the popular general and ex-congressman, Rutherford

B. Hayes. The result was simply astounding. The Republican majority for some years previous had been over 40,000, yet, after a superheated campaign, the vote in an "off year" was much larger than ever before. General Hayes' majority was less than 3,000, and the legislature elected was Democratic on joint ballot.

Even now there is great divergence of opinion among shrewd politicians as to the cause of this remarkable political revolution. Judge Thurman barely missed the governorship, and as soon as the legislature convened he received the far higher honor of the senatorship. His earnest opponent, Hon. James G. Blaine, has given him this high compliment:

Blaine's Complimentary Opinion.

"His rank in the senate was established from the day he took his seat and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his method of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His mind was not preoccupied and engrossed with political contests or with affairs of state. He had natural and cultivated taste outside of those fields. He was a discriminating reader, and enjoyed not only serious books, but inclined also to the lighter indulgence of romance and poetry."

"He was especially fond of the best French writers. He loved Moliere and Racine, and could quote with rare enjoyment the humorous scenes depicted by Balzac. He took pleasure in the drama and was devoted to music. In Washington he could usually be found in the best seat of the theater when a good play was to be presented or when an opera was to be given. These tastes illustrate the genial side of his nature, and were a fitting compliment to the stronger and sterner elements of the man. His retirement from the senate was a serious loss to his party—a loss indeed, to the body. He left behind him pleasant memories, and carried with him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his 12 years of honorable service."

"Rise up, William! Allen had meanwhile become 'Boghorn' Allen in political slang and Governor Allen of Ohio in sober fact. The old party had got away up and then down again, and Senator Thurman had leisure to indulge in reminiscences, while a fellow Democrat there and there began to nominate him for president. He had contended with great men in the senate and they appreciated him. The party had never had so small a contingent in the United States senate as then, and Thurman was easily and naturally the leader. His services on the judiciary committee were great, but his long fight to compel the Pacific railroad corporations to fulfill their obligations to the government had most endeared him to the people."

Whipped the Pacific Railroad.

In this matter his firm friend personally and equally firm antagonist politically, Senator Edmunds, was his constant collaborator. When the decisive day came, the managers of the railroad lobby were rash enough to announce that they had 40 votes secured in the senate and would defeat the bill by a certainty. Judge Thurman knew that the bill must pass by midnight or not at all. The hours were rapidly passing and the filibustering of the opponents of the bill promised to defeat it, when Thurman arose with a rollcall of the senate in his hand, and said:

"Mr. President, I understand that the opponents of this bill are confident of victory. They claim they have enough votes pledged to defeat the bill, and I have here a rollcall of the senate with the names checked upon it of the senators who we are well advised are relied upon by the agents of this powerful lobby to vote against it." He then said in substance that he would watch the voting upon the bill with great interest and he would like to see how well the vote would tally with the list with which he had been furnished. "Somehow the 'forty votes' were not forthcoming. The bill became a law and furnished the defeated Jay Gould with material for one of his dry jokes about sending agents who 'braggat too soon." Since then the "pragmatic sitings" of Judges Thurman and Edmunds in the cloakroom have become a current joke.

Early in '876 the name of Thurman became prominent in connection with the presidency, but he was a pronounced "hard money man," and it was not his year in Ohio. The next winter in the senate he took strong ground in favor of the electoral commission, and the issue of that method of settling the dispute as to the presidency caused him an apparent loss of popularity for a time. In the senate, however, he was easily first, and when his party obtained a majority he was chosen to preside in the absence of Vice President Wheeler. In 1880 he received the vote of Ohio

and some votes from other states in the Democratic convention to nominate for



ALLEN W. THURMAN.

the presidency, and in 1884 he again received some votes. His campaign in 1888 for the vice presidency is fresh in the public memory.

Of Judge Thurman's children, Allen married Miss Webb of Baltimore, and their four children are the life of the double family residence in Columbus, O. One daughter of the judge is the wife of ex-governor McCormick of Arizona, and they live at Jamaica, L. I. The younger daughter married Lieutenant W. S. Cowles of the navy, but was divorced from him and married Mr. Thomas Scott Gifford, a native of Spain, of English parents.

Island to come under a United States flag, Belgium, can be secured through extradition proceedings, is giving the authorities here much trouble.

TWO LIFE LONG LOVERS.

A Sentence Overheard In the Street Answers the Old Conundrum.

Tired by a long day's work and feeling a bit "blue" over some matters which had gone counter to my hopes, I was walking down Broadway one night last week, on my way home. It was after 10 o'clock and the down town streets were almost deserted.

As I turned through Sixteenth street I noticed an old lady and an older gentleman walking slowly, arm in arm, evidently husband and wife. He was apparently about 70, she perhaps five years younger.

They seemed very fond of each other. There was just the least little inclination of the head of each toward the other, and they were strolling along so slowly as to suggest the thought that their pace was regulated not so much by the infirmities of age as by the desire and pleasure of being alone together. They were talking earnestly.

It had rained earlier in the evening and the sidewalks were still wet, so that I had put on my rubbers before leaving the office. Consequently my approach was noiseless. Just as I overtook and passed the old people the man turned to his wife and said, as if in answer to some remark she had made, "But, my dear, I like to think God sent you to me."

From a lover to his sweetheart or from a young husband to a young wife the words might have sounded sentimental, and would certainly have seemed commonplace, but from a husband of three score and ten to a wife of 65 they had a weight and dignity which made them sweet to hear and wholesome to recall.

Here was the whole story of two lives told in a sentence. Here was the answer to the old question about marriage. For them it was surely a divine success. Here at least was proof that the writers of fairy tales and of old time novels spoke truly when they said that "they were married and lived happy ever after."—New York Herald.

KOREAN CURIOSITIES.

All the Tools Made by Hand and Native Iron Used.

Frank G. Carpenter, writing about the peculiarities of Korea, says among other things:

"One of our ponies had to be shod, and another time we put shoes on the bull which carried the baggage. The pony was first thrown to the ground, and his four legs were tied together so that he couldn't possibly kick."

"Then the blacksmith pounded hoop iron shoes on his feet with a rude iron hammer. It was the same with the bull, though one man had to sit on his head while he was being shod. The iron seemed to be very good, and it comes from the mines in the northern part of the country. The tools of the country are made of it, and the farming tools are very ingenious, the three and four pronged hoes being quite as good as anything we have in America. They were making tools in this blacksmith's shop, and all the tools and plows are made by hand."

"The blacksmith had a rude bellows, which was worked by a boy who stood on a seesaw and by moving up and down pumped the fire into a blaze. In other places I saw bellows which boys worked by pulling a stick in and out like that of a siphon, and everything is rude in the extreme."

"Sometimes horses are shod by being strapped up to poles, so that only two of their feet can rest on the ground, and the band which goes around the belly holds the horse up while he is shod."—Roxbury Gazette.

How to Roast the Succulent Oyster.

Select large oysters and have them scrubbed thoroughly, then place them in the oven in a large tin with the round side of the shells down, so that when they open the liquor will not be lost. As soon as they do open remove the upper shell, sprinkle them with salt, pepper and chopped parsley, add a little butter and serve hot as possible on a bed of water cress. Oysters served in this way make an excellent first course at dinner if accompanied by thin slices of brown bread and butter.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Explained.

"Pa, what is a trip hammer?" "It's the hammer, my son, that your ma leaves on the carpet when she hangs up a picture."—Detroit Free Press.

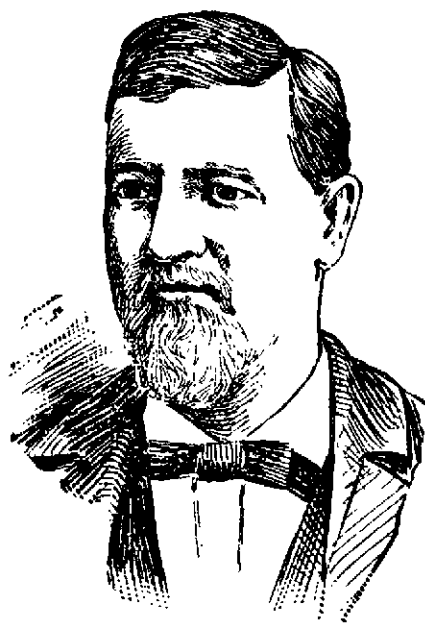
THEIR WARPAINT ON.

AND THE OPPOSING FORCES IN CONGRESS READY FOR BATTLE.

The Floods of Eloquence Will Soon Be Let Loose—Disappointed Republicans and Bellious Democrats—Senator Tillman Is Completely Primed "For War."

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It makes the unskillful laugh, and it does not make the judicious grieve, to consider how many fine schemes which were meant to be exploited in this very congress have already been knocked into everlasting smash. How many buncombe resolutions slurring the president, how many fine stratagems for letting the Democrats in a hole, how many horribly patriotic ultimatum to England, how many floods of torrential eloquence about the new state constitutions disfranchising the negro in the south, and how very many flamboyant harangues about the increase in the bonded debt have been suggested by the young and frowned down by the old! Besides all this there are at least the average amount of disappointment about chairmanships and committee appointments and quite an army of young fellows who followed the new congressman here



MAJOR MCDOWELL.

(Clerk of the House.) to get places and are left. The anomaly of it, however, is that the old fellows were also pretty full of schemes, and several Democrats arrived with blood in their eyes and announced determination to make relentless war on President Cleveland.

Manipulations.

The situation reminds me amusingly of our early Republican state conventions in Indiana, when Hon. George W. Julian and his gang came with a pocket full of resolutions radical enough to make Garrison and Phillips shudder, and Hon. Schuyler Colfax and his came with another set not so radical, and up from Evansville, New Albany and Madison came three other sets of fellows with mild resolutions which "would not drive away Kentucky trade." There was a red hot wrangle, of course, and a compromise committee of three appointed, and the last thing the northern Indiana member thereof heard when he went into the room was, "Don't you let those Ohio river fellows manipulate you." All we can say today is that so far the radical element is "manipulated," and if the old fellows tell the truth it has already been settled that the south and the negro are to be left severely alone and that the horn of the tariff is to be exalted, with finance on the side.

I was present the other day at the first full meeting of a large western state delegation, and a rather boyish set they were. Two things were plain at the start—they were more or less vexed because they had expected to proceed on arrival to a prompt discussion of principles and party policy and found instead that they were in the midst of a red hot fight for the offices. I asked my first question of the youngest man in the delegation—it was a most innocent question it was—whereupon he looked around timidly, hesitated nearly a minute, then seemed to suddenly pluck up courage and asked me what part of the city I lived in and what tent I had to pay. The whole delegation then fell to talking about their experience in hunting houses, and with such animation that no other subject could be squeezed in. I ventured to ask another member, a lad of perhaps 30 years, if he considered that the delegation had any particular leader, and it evidently scared him seriously. I have seen a big school-boy caught slipping a note to one of the girls, who carried it off with more dignity. He finally intimated to me that he and his colleague did not care to talk just now, as they feared being misrepresented. Now, if he had been "fit" in politics and understood his business, he would have talked with effusive warmth and yet not said anything that could be misrepresented.

Young Blood.

The worst disappointed men, at least so far as I hear the talk, are silver Republicans from the far west. One said all they evidently expected that when they got here there would be a free and general talk and that the "unimpeachable arguments" they would present must have some effect, but they found their eastern opponents away beyond that. Everywhere east of the Mississippi the Republicans have taken the tone of treating the silver movement as a dead and gone affair, and when the enthusiastic westerner insists on talking about it he simply gets the laugh and is told that it is no more a live issue than the war or slavery. It looks, however, as if the young fellows had got first blood on the offices. At the start the old members were almost unanimous for General Henderson for clerk, whose 20 years' service in the house had gained him many strong friends. He was long an influential member of the committee on rivers and harbors,

and in the Fifty-first congress was chairman, which made him strong with men whose districts needed appropriations. The young fellows, however, leaned toward Major McDowell, representative at large from Pennsylvania in the Fifty-third congress, and in no long time a great combination of states was formed, and the officers were practically elected before the caucus met. Major McDowell is 50 years old, a printer by trade and a banker by profession.

Some folks are mean enough to say that the Democrats who are denouncing Cleveland so furiously are those only whose last chance at the pie counter is exhausted, but of two of them, and they are the hottest, it must be said that they have been consistent from the start, and with them is joined a Populist who is notorious if not famous. Last February Representative Bailey of Texas declared that his first work in the Fifty-fourth congress would be to draw up articles of impeachment against the president, and more than one good lawyer says that on one of the points he brings forward he can prove a clear violation of law. He still declares that he will make a fight on the division of the gold received from bond issues to the payment of current expenses, and on other acts which he thinks stretched the law to the breaking point. I observe that the conservatives have already begun to talk of Judge Bailey, as we call him, as a "crank," a "freak," and a "young man who has been puffed up by receiving more honors than he could bear at his age."

Look Out For Breakers.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina intimated the first day his title was clear that he expected to devote himself during the first year of his service to the massacre of the president. The inference is that he will assail Mr. Cleveland on all possible occasions and on every possible pretext; that he will show his whole foreign policy to be pusillanimous, his bond issues illegal, his diversion of the borrowed money to current expenses a high crime and a misdemeanor, and his proposition to retire the greenbacks to be a compound of the worst heresies of John Sherman and the bankers. If he does one-quarter what he has promised, there will be fun. The third man who has announced his intention to pulverize Cleveland is Hon. M. W. Howard, the new Populist from Alabama. Impeachment is what he proposes, and if he and Judge Bailey work together on this line, it will surely be the most astonishing case of politics bringing extremes together that this country has seen for many a year. If Mr. Howard is not belied, he has declared that he will get his ridiculous book printed in The Congressional Record as part of one of his speeches and that he will purposely give occasion for that Tennessee member who has threatened him to do his shooting right in the house. The world had its laugh when Punch advertised "Important Advice to People Contemplating Marriage," and when the advice was applied, returned the monosyllabic reply, "Don't!" If it were worth while, I should certainly urge the same advice upon Mr. Howard, for it is as yet no two to one bet that he will not be impeached and expelled himself.

Pension Money.

Another set of members who have been considerably discouraged consists of those who were eager to investigate everything the Democratic administration had so far done and chiefly the pension office. It is really surprising how many fellows came here red hot for an investigation of that office, and it is still more surprising that their warmth has cooled down so rapidly. There is "a heap of human nature in a man," and so it was only natural that when they found the pension officials quite willing to be investigated—rather anxious, in fact—their zeal should moderate. Nevertheless the sentiment is very strong in favor of still more liberal measures to the veterans.

And here is another point on which Senator Tillman promises to be savagely explicit. He has a formidable list of figures to prove that of the \$1,000,000,000 or thereabouts paid out in pensions the south has paid at least \$600,000,000, which is more than the amount of northern capital invested in southern mines and manufactures. He flatly declares that the south hasn't received 3 per cent of the pension money, in which he is very badly mistaken, but just the same he will probably make a great row about it. So far as I have talked with the new men, they are all in favor of being very liberal toward the veterans, and Representative Stone of Pennsylvania has a very complicated proposition for issuing bonds on a system somewhat like that of life insurance, to make the veteran perfectly safe for the rest of his life and put the matter beyond all contingencies of future legislation. At least that is what the advocates of his scheme say it will do. Incidentally it may be added that Mr. Stone is in favor of expending \$100,000,000 per year on internal improvements, and that the canal advocates generally are quite enthused over President Cleveland's recent appointment of a commission to study and report on the subject.

I am a little surprised at the number of the new men who are quite familiar with Washington. Several of them have been here as government clerks, and at least two were educated at Georgetown university. Of the former clerks none has had a more diversified career than Hon. A. M. Hardy of the Second Indiana. His first dash after coming out of school was with the noble army of reconstructors who landed they could build up a republican government on the ruins of the Confederacy in the gulf states. He was barely old enough to take an active part in Mississippi when the fighting campaign of 1875 came on, and he literally "saw sights." He fled after the so-called "Kemper county massacre," obtained a place in the pension office here as a martyr, was sent to Paducah, Ky., on business, fell in love with an Indiana lady, married her, located there and now returns to congress. J. H. BRADLE.

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SEE our 99 Cent ROCKERS

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\$15.00. A better value than others sell for \$20.

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at 42-44 will be closed out at Actual
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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1895

We have an American congress this year. The ink on the President's message is scarcely dry before the House unanimously passes a bill putting his recommendations into effect.

Coroner McQuate's verdict shows that the criticisms hitherto made upon the professional management of the Edith Uncle case were not undeserved. The coroner has not hesitated to write forcibly and to the point.

The President's message to congress is a strong presentation of a strong case. He has at last laid down a foreign policy. He will find that there are no party lines when it comes to upholding the honor and dignity of the nation.

The Toledo Blade speaks in complimentary terms of George W. Wilhelm, who will be especially useful in the next general assembly, because of his previous experience. He cannot put his experience to better use than in the direction of shortening the session.

That talk about Senator Quay as a personal candidate for the Presidency is all nonsense. Says he himself: "I would not take it on a gold plate." When pressed for his reasons he replied: "Well, for two reasons. The first is that I am not fit for it, and the second is that I would not live thirty days in the office. My only ambition is to take a rest and enjoy life after I complete my duties."

It might be interesting to know why our Massillon miners use so much powder. According to Mr. Haseltine's report we secure only 31 tons of coal to each keg of powder used in this valley, while the average for the state is 61.1 tons. Only five counties make a poorer showing than Stark in this report and they are Jackson, Lawrence, Medina, Vinton and Wayne. The best results are secured in Guernsey county, where each keg of powder mines 187 tons of coal. The matter is worth looking into.

The report of the clerk of the state board of charities shows that the total expenses of the county infirmaries of the state in the last year were \$987,004.7. A little more than half this expense was met by the Dow law taxes. The average per capita cost of keeping the inmates was \$72.05. The tendency of this information is to greatly encourage those who believe that the Dow tax should be increased. The liquor traffic is held responsible for the presence in the infirmaries of more than one-half of their population, and the theory is that the Dow tax should pay the bulk of the expense of maintenance.

The figures concerning the uncared for insane of Ohio must appeal to every thoughtful citizen. According to the annual report of the state board of charities there are, in the county infirmaries of Ohio, 1,433 insane persons, 433 epileptics and 699 idiots. The most of these mental wrecks are as deserving of scientific treatment in the state hospitals as those now within their walls. In view of this condition of affairs, the incoming general assembly can do no less than promptly give the trustees of the Massillon state hospital the \$300,000 desired, even if some other worthy purpose must suffer. Common humanity demands the immediate completion of the new institution at Massillon.

The attempt to collect a tax of 10 per cent. upon the notes issued in 1893 by such firms as Russell & Co., creates no surprise. The present administration is incapable of surprising anybody. Yet ex-Attorney General Olney may himself be surprised when he learns that scrip which he held to be taxable in 1895, had been declared untaxable by a competent United States court, several years earlier. The fact that neither he nor his successor had learned of this decision up to the present time, will not increase public respect for the opinions of Law emanating from the Attorney General's office. There is a certain grim humor in the determination of an administration to add a tax of 10 per cent. to the burdens of firms that were reduced to the expense of issuing scrip, because of the policy of this same administration. It could be spoken of as adding insult to injury. However, this is a question of law and not of sentiment, and if Mr. Carlisle thinks that he is right he can do no less than prove it. To plain every-day mortals, however, the notes issued in 1893 do not seem different from ordinary commercial paper issued in 1895, and therefore not subject to taxation. As 6 per cent. on Russell & Co.'s issue has already been paid, 10 per cent. additional might fairly be regarded as making the experience expensive.

John McBride's advent into socialism cannot be said to have been fruitful in good results, so far as his personal fortunes are concerned. For years he has enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most cautious and safe of the labor

leaders of the country. He indulged in no fiery proclamations and seemed to comprehend that the winning way was the common sense way. His declarations in favor of "limited socialism" were taken too seriously by the public. The crank socialists at once claimed him for their own, and this strength was a source of weakness. It drove from him many who had previously regarded him with favor. His belief in socialism was not really much farther advanced than the ideas of many other people who would have resented the application of the term "Socialist" to themselves. He advocated government control of railroads and telegraphs, and held that accumulations of wealth by inheritance ought to be prevented by a diversion of a portion of such wealth back to the public treasury. His downfall illustrates how much there is in a name. To very many people the word "socialist" means crank, anarchist, and everything that is bad, and many workmen, smarting under the fear that their organizations would be held responsible for the dissemination of dangerous doctrines, held it to be a good time to register their antagonism to changing the fixed order of things. In addition to this general tendency, Mr. McBride had ill health to contend with. It is understood that his administration of the business affairs of the American Federation of Labor was excellent.

THE STATE REVENUES.

The subject of State finances is the most important now up for discussion in Ohio. The Cleveland World, a paper friendly to the Massillon hospital, takes the ground that while the state revenues are less than they ought to be, the financial standing of the state will be all right as long as appropriations are kept within them.

"This may be done," it says, "by providing for the erection of the three new institutions now building from a special fund raised by a special levy. This should be done as a matter of business policy. When Ohio wants a new institution the money for it ought not to be taken out of the ordinary revenues of the state. A special levy ought to be made for the purpose of making the new improvement. On its completion the general revenues ought to be raised so that they will meet the running expenses of the state, and the state will be in a position to divert no money from running expenses. This is done in nearly all municipalities. It is done by all business corporations. A wretched lack of business methods is the trouble."

"Treasurer Cope is of the opinion that more revenue ought to be raised, though he does not make this recommendation officially. Mr. Cope is undoubtedly right. But the excess of revenue now needed is for the completion of the three uncompleted institutions. There is enough revenue outside of these enterprises for all running expenses. In the past two years the state has expended more than \$300,000 for work on these three institutions. This money has all come out of the general revenues."

THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Chronicle, this expresses itself on the subject of the President's message:

"We will only express genuine regret at the tone of the document, which meets no argument of Lord Salisbury's, and which applies a threat of force from a daughter state to a motherland over an obscure and trifling dispute in which the United States have no real interest. But the message cannot obscure the affection that subsists between the two countries or break the ties of blood that must needs bind them in indissoluble union."

These amusing references to the "daughter state" and "ties of blood" are precisely what were to have been expected. The display of mock affection goes with the British silly season which is generally due when the blustering bully, John Bull, is told plainly where his place is, and that beyond it he must not trespass.

There is no "affection" subsisting between England and America, nor can there be, while the older nation preserves its attitude of solid impudence and assumption that Great Britain can do no wrong. The love that England has for us is the love that she cherishes for her investments. It is measured in dollars and cents. And as for our love for Great Britain, it is an empty ideal that is heard of in after dinner speeches and editorials on the morning after the lion is unpleasantly pinched. When the American colonies were British dependencies they were taxed until the revolution brought freedom, and the memory of British tyranny forms a poor basis for an enduring and substantial sympathy.

There is no feeling of kinship for Great Britain in this country, whatever. The intolerance and bumptiousness of the United Kingdom has driven from its support every power of the first class in the world. Today England stands alone, and there are none so poor as to do her reverence. But for British greed for trade, Turkey would long ago have been divided and the Armenian atrocities would never have been committed. England has balked civilization wherever its spread meant the division of trade to other powers. We now find Victoria's realm beset from within and without, and while we of the United States care for no more than the preservation of our national policy, we are not likely now to abandon any claim out of pretended respect for an affection that does not now exist, if it ever did.

IF BAYARD HAD BEEN PAUNCE-FOTE.

Suppose, if it is supposable, says the New York Sun, that on some festive occasion in this country, the representa-

tive of the British empire in the United States, Sir Julian Pauncefote, being invited to address the American public, had fished up a rattling old speech which he might have delivered in a political campaign at home some years before, and told his dissatisfaction with his own countrymen in the following sentiments of abuse and insult, transposed from the recent remarks of Mr. Bayard:

"In my country, through a system of state socialism, which has existed for upwards of a century, or rather from the beginning of its existence, public life has been corrupted; men of independent minds and characters have been banished from public councils; public conscience has been blunted, and politics have been degraded to the low level of a mercenary scramble."

"Wouldn't every self-respecting American auditor have squirmed with instinctive antipathy to hear the official representative of any people thus exhibit them as politically and morally depraved, unworthy, and more deserving of contempt and aversion than admiration? Then suppose at the next moment, in closing his address, the British Ambassador had proposed the following toast:

"The Queen: She stands in the midst of a strong and sometimes violent people who desire to have their own way, and who need to have that way frequently obstructed. It takes a strong ruler to govern the people of Great Britain and Ireland."

The Sun continues in this convincing strain: "Could these words have been known in England half an hour before that good and sensible woman and strong patriot, Victoria I, who faithfully governs the British empire under the direction of the house of commons, would have hurried off by cable to her ambassador at Washington a stinging reprimand for presuming to describe her as an aggressive autocrat, and her people as unfit to govern themselves? Would not the next thing have been another cable from Lord Salisbury directing Sir Julian to take respectful leave of the President of the United States and return to the country which, having thus traduced, he was instantly disqualified for serving in foreign parts?"

"There can be no serious discussion of this question. Englishmen, like other branches of the Anglo Saxon race object to seeing their flag spit upon in other countries, by any mouth, or to hearing their nation ascribed by friend or foe."

"Why did not Mr. Cleveland feel as Queen Victoria and Lord Salisbury would have felt, and recall Mr. Bayard upon the morning his foreign speech appeared in the American newspapers? Because Mr. Cleveland has no sense that could have aroused in him any idea of resentment, or of duty to protect his country against criticism of such a sort and occasion. In the first place, he agrees with Mr. Bayard. He thinks that we are deprived, low, and politically corrupted. He has said so hundreds of times. He rarely speaks without showing some sign of reflection, and lamentation over our moral vicissitudes. "One way of conserving himself is to set off the ideal virtues of which he is conscious in his own person, against the baseness with which he sees the American people to be infected through and through. Then again, pride in his country, as others feel it, is too pronounced and partisan an emotion for the dull disposition of what is known as his mind. He is so satisfied of the importance of his own belief that, like abstract truths, they should be proclaimed to all mankind, even from British house-tops. Himself a mental and moral freak, he received no shock, either personal or official, when he heard what Mr. Bayard had said in England. The President not appreciating any reason why Mr. Bayard should come home, Mr. Bayard has remained."

"It is all queer, but it is only part of a very great and as yet unmeasured queeriness, for which time may give an explanation to those who don't understand it now."

A Welcome Usher of '96.
The beginning of the new year will have a welcome usher in the shape of a fresh almanac, descriptive of the origin, nature and uses of the national tonic and alterative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Combined with the descriptive matter will be found calendar and astronomical calculations absolutely reliable for correctness, statistics, illustrations, verses carefully selected, and other mental food highly profitable and entertaining. On this pamphlet, published and printed annually by the Hostetter Company, of Pittsburgh, 60 hands are employed in the mechanical department alone. Eleven months are devoted to its preparation. It is procurable free of charge, and is printed in English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Norwegian, Holland, Sweden and Bohemian.

Fanny Repaired.
Fannie, or as her family called her, Fan, had lost her beau and she was afraid she never would be paired. She hated the thought of being single all her life. One day she saw in a store window the sign "Fanny Repaired." Laughingly she said to a friend, "There is hope for me yet. I may be repaired." "Of course you may," said her friend, "if you will take Dr. Wheeler's Favorite Prescription, that wonderful women's remedy, and tune up your system. Do you wonder your beau left you when he found you always complaining, looking as pale as a ghost, and all that. Young men won't knowingly harness themselves for life to a walking corpse or a peripatetic infirmity. Take the remedy and get well." Fan did and has been satisfactorily repaired. For nursing mothers or those about to become mothers, "Favorite Prescription" is a priceless boon. It lessens the pains and perils of childbirth, shortens labor, promotes the secretion of an abundance of nourishment for the child and shortens the period of confinement.

Buckley's Arnica Salve.
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblaina, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

A BARBAROUS NURSE.

Coroner McQuate's Verdict in the Uncle Case.

DR. JONES ALSO CENSURED

The Text of an Important Official Document—The Coroner Especially Severe in His Comment Upon the Nurse's Conduct and Advises His Prosecution.

Coroner McQuate made public his verdict in the Edith Uncle case, Tuesday. The finding follows:

In the matter of the inquisition and autopsy of Miss Edith Uncle, of Massillon, O., the state of Ohio, Stark county. Be it remembered that on the 8th day of December, 1895 information was given one, T. C. McQuate, coroner of Stark county, Ohio, that the dead body of Miss Edith Uncle, a person supposed to have come to her death by violence, or criminal operation, was found at her home at the corner of Tremont street and Jarvis avenue, in Massillon. Thereupon I went to the place where said body was found. I at once began to examine witnesses and to investigate.

I employed Drs. Garrigues, Barnes and Red to assist me in a post-mortem examination and invited the members of the medical profession generally to be present. After hearing all the testimony and holding a careful post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased, I do find, and am supported in my findings by all persons present and those assisting, that there was no criminal operation, and I failed to find or discover any facts, circumstances, or signs to cause the slightest suspicion in my mind of the deceased person being the victim of, or receiving such treatment.

After making a thorough and complete investigation, I find death was caused by acute mania. I can not find any criminal malpractice on the part of Dr. F. G. Jones, but he is to be censured for employing a male nurse for a female patient.

I do find, from the evidence, that during her sickness one Robert McGivern, a pretended professional male nurse was in attendance, and had said patient in charge and care, that notwithstanding her weak emaciated and helpless condition he inflicted upon her the most extreme cruelty and abuse in the most shameful and brutal manner.

The inhuman and morally depraved wretch is guilty of such abuse as walking up to the bed side of the patient and snapping his fingers in her face, directly under her nose, and threatened to scalp her or to strike her with a hatchet, while she was bound down in a straight jacket and helpless physically, and many other acts of barbarism too lengthy to mention. The officers of the humane society should have prosecuted said nurse before Miss Uncle died if they knew the circumstances, and he should yet be prosecuted for his heathenish and barbarous treatment to a helpless patient in our civilized and law-abiding community.

In behalf of the people I earnestly protest against any such practice as the placing of a sick woman in the care and charge of a professional male nurse, as being contrary to and in violation of all principles of common decency and refinement, and in conflict with all rules of professional propriety as well as a reflection on satisfactory abilities of the large number of lady professional nurses of this locality.

Respectfully submitted,
T. C. McQUATE,
Coroner.

EXCURSIONISTS IN TOWN.

The Experiment Fairly successful on the C. L. & W. Line.
The shopping excursion trains on the C. L. & W. railway, Tuesday morning, brought in about 150 passengers, most of whom were from Beach City and Canal Fulton, with a plentiful sprinkling from New Philadelphia, Canal Dover, Strasburg and Justus. The limited amount of work in the clay industries of Uhrichsville and nearby stations accounts for the light sale of tickets at these places.

THE INDEPENDENTS distributed on these trains were carefully preserved by the passengers while bills and cards were simply glanced at and thrown away. This is only another proof of the fact that a live newspaper is the best advertising medium. It is expected that more than three hundred people will take advantage of the W. & L. E. shopping excursion on Thursday.

The business is all being handled with regular trains and leaves the railroad company and all others concerned just that much ahead.

A Friend's Advice.

MONTAGUE, Mich., Nov. 13, 1895.
William Widenbeck, a wealthy farmer of Muskegon county, personally appeared before me a notary public, this day of November, and says: "For the past year or so he was afflicted with weakness, trembling, heart failure, extreme nervousness, headache and general debility; that he has consulted with physicians and received no benefit. He was persuaded by a friend to try a sample bottle of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer, and he says that the trembling and nervous feeling was immediately stopped by its use. Afterwards he used two bottles of the same medicine and says he is entirely cured and free from that trembling sensation; his heart gives him no trouble and he sleeps well. He further says that his general health is much better, and that he is calling the attention of his neighbors and friends to the remarkable value of Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer." Signed,

W. WIDENBECK.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, a Notary Public for Muskegon county, state of Michigan.

JAS. MORRISON.
For sale by the Saltman Drug Co., Z. T. Baltzy and F. E. Seaman.

Wife—Here's an account of a man who shot himself rather than suffer the pangs of indigestion. Husband—The fool! Why didn't he take De Witt's Little Early Risers? I used to suffer as bad as he did before I commenced taking these little pills. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

THE MINING SITUATION.

Present indications Not Entirely Gratifying.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 16.—From present indications it looks as if there might be more trouble between the coal miners and operators of the state. The miners demand 5 cents more on the ton for mining coal where company stores exist and the operators decline to pay it. This is the question over which the dispute has arisen and which will cause the trouble if there should be any. The executive committee of the Ohio mine workers held an executive session in this city Saturday afternoon to consider the situation. Those present were President M. D. Hatchford, Vice President Henry Shires, W. H. Crawford, Jacob Collins and C. H. Smith. The situation was discussed at length and an informal conference was held with Operators H. L. Chapman, J. S. Morton and J. W. Ellisworth, the last named of Chicago. It is the desire of the operators that the miners call a convention to consider the situation. The miners have hesitated about doing this, as they claim they have already had several conferences with operators and do not care to waste any more time in that way.

The miners will hold another session today and will probably finally dispose of the question. A convention of miners may be called to consider the subject, a company store may be ordered at all the company store mines in the state, or another joint conference with the operators may be decided upon.

ON SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Rev. E. P. Wise Defines their Work and Place.

The Christian church was well filled Sunday night by those who heard the pastor, the Rev. E. P. Wise, on the subject of the church and the secret societies. Mr. Wise declared himself not the enemy of the orders, indeed, he was himself a lodge member; but he held that the lodge had a place, when rightly conducted. Objections to the lodge might be put as two fold, including its abuse by some men, and the fact that it frequently boasted itself against the church. Mr. Wise then held up by way of contrast, the broad work of the Christian church. The lodge, he said, was only for temporal and material affairs, while the church looked after spiritual and eternal as well as temporal matters. The lodge was not a reformatory institution, while the church was. The lodge selected its people, while the church threw its doors open to all classes who desired to lead better lives. The lodge was not a charity organization, while the church was. The lodge only helped those who paid for the help they received. The church did a vast amount of work among the sick and the poor, and all for sweet charity's sake.

"The lodge," continued Mr. Wise, "is right and proper in its place, but is largely an institution for self protection and is insufficient for the great needs of the world. It is entirely too selfish in its nature. The social and spiritual redemption of the world can not be accomplished by its means. The church presents the only Savior for individual and social redemption. The cross of Christ is the great moral educator. If the gospel of Christ, through his church, is not proclaimed and men thereby led to justice, love and mercy, there is no hope of any redemption. The moral, social, intellectual and financial support of all classes should be brought to the aid of the church that the world may be uplifted and saved."

SERIOUS MINES ACCIDENT.

D. S. McElhinney Injured at the Dalton Mine.

DALTON, Dec. 16.—D. S. McElhinney was seriously hurt at the Dalton mine by a piece of rock falling on him. He was mining coal and in a stooping position, and it doubled him up. His son was working in the room with him, and it was with difficulty that he removed the stone. He was immediately taken home and Dr. Roebuck summoned, who examined him, and thought that his spinal cord was injured. Dr. Reed, of Massillon, was called, and a consultation was held. The injured man is paralyzed from the hips down.

Mrs. Clippenger, mother of Mrs. Dr. Pope, and who has been residing with her daughter at Kent, O., died very suddenly of heart failure. Her body was brought to Dalton for interment.

REFERRED TO JUDGE LITTLE.
Miners and Operators Go to Him for Information.
COLUMBUS, Dec. 17.—The coal miners and operators have agreed to ask Judge Little, the arbitrator, whose decision was recently made known, to explain further. It is hoped that he will explicitly state whether, in his opinion, the company store operators should pay 5 cents over the cash rate.

One Minute Cough Cure is rightly named. It affords instant relief from suffering when afflicted with a severe cough or cold. It acts on the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs and never fails to give immediate relief. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

The spooks and goblins that delight to fill with terror all the night, that stalk abroad in hideous dreams, with which dyspepsia's fancy teems, will never trouble with this. The man who trusts to Pierce's Pills.

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets; vegetable, harmless, painless, sweet. Constipation, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion; all vanish with their use.


Piles of people have piles, but De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. When promptly applied it cures scalds and burns without the slightest pain. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Many thousands people have found a friend in Bacon's Celery King.

If you have never used this great specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, constipation, nervous exhaustion, nervous prostration, sleeplessness and all diseases arising from derangement of the stomach, liver and kidneys, we would be pleased to give you a package of this great nerve tonic free of charge. McCuen's Pharmacy.

De Witt's Little Early Risers for biliousness, indigestion, constipation. A small pill, a prompt cure. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Have you used THE BEST? NICOTINE the active principle, NEUTRALIZED



MAIL POUCH

It will delight YOU as a chew or a smoke

ANTI-NERVOUS ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

WALKED INTO DEATH.

An Unknown Man Killed Monday Morning.

STRUCK BY EXPRESS NO. 9.

A Suicide [Theory Suggested]—The Entire Top of the Head Crushed in—Death Must Have Been Immediate—Coroner McQuate Arrives.

As belated west bound express No. 9, plunged towards Massillon Monday morning, shortly before noon, the engine man from his cab window saw a tramp plodding towards him, apparently on the side of the track. When within a few feet of the engine, he approached closer to the rails, whether deliberately, or in some confusion cannot be determined. It was utterly impossible to stay the train. The impact crushed the poor wretch's head into a shapeless mass, and when picked up he was dead.

It is the opinion of many that the dead man stepped close to the track with suicidal intent, while others think that he was slightly demented and did not perceive the approaching train. The body was brought to this city and was recognized by Baggage Master Edward Seely as being that of a tramp who had passed through the city this morning. When Mr. Seely first saw him he seemed footsore and fatigued, and from his actions Mr. Seely thought that he was slightly out of his mind.

The unfortunate tramp who was killed by the E. Wayne passenger train No. 9, yesterday, is still unidentified. The investigation made by Coroner McQuate Monday afternoon revealed nothing. No letters or papers were in the fellow's possession bearing a name or address. The engineer and fireman of train No. 9 will be questioned on Wednesday.

COURT HOUSE AND CANTON.

A Clothing Man Gets Into Trouble—John Spangler.

CANTON, Dec. 17.—In probate court this morning Isaac Newput pleaded guilty to the charge of fraudulently selling goods. He was fined \$50 and the costs and compelled to pay the information \$100. Newput was arrested in Massillon. He conducted a clothing store in the opera block and by misrepresentation secured a license.

DEATH OF JOHN Y. SPANGLER

John Y. Spangler died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Bordner, No. 35 Cook street, Canton, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, after an illness of about eleven months. He was born in Lancaster, Pa., September 4, 1864. He came to Ohio with his parents when a boy 16 years old. His father settled in Massillon, where he followed coopering for a number of years. He then moved to a farm near Sippola, where he remained, and remained there until a few years ago, when he left the farm and has since lived with his daughters, Mrs. Sarah Bordner and Mrs. Alice Koons. He was 81 years, 3 months and 10 days old. He leaves six children, three boys and three girls, John, Hiram and Lewis, Mrs. Elvira Brown, Mrs. Sarah Bordner and Mrs. Alice Koons, with twenty-four grandchildren, to mourn the loss of a kind father. The funeral was held Tuesday morning, December 17, at 9 o'clock, from St. John's English Catholic church at Canton.

A marriage license has been granted to Irving Farrell and Villa Gaddis, of Massillon.

Our Holiday Greetings.

We wish to extend to our friends of the city of Massillon our compliments of the season and a cordial invitation to all those who are visiting Cleveland, between this time and the holidays, to call at our great combination store, whether they intend to buy or not, and see our magnificent holiday display of goods in every line that goes to make up the comforts of home. Under one roof we can take the most fastidious housekeepers from department to department and give them the latest and most fashionable ideas and designs for every room, from parlor to kitchen. Our store is virtually an arcade, running from Euclid avenue to Superior street, and can be made a convenient runway for shoppers in passing to and fro between these streets. Leastwise, we will welcome all of our friends and hope shall be honored with their calls and the obligation will be ours, whether you buy or not.

Yours very respectfully,
THE O. D. MEYER CO.,
Dry Goods, Crockery, Hardware, Books, Stoves, Tinware, etc., etc.,
Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.

Young Men, Take Warning.
Alas, how prevalent are those distressing diseases and weaknesses which make young men prematurely old, pale, listless, low spirited, languid, easily tired, forgetful and incapable; fill mad-houses and swell the lists of suicides; separate husbands and wives; bring untold suffering to millions, even unto the third and fourth generations. The afflicted will recognize only too plainly to what class of maladies we refer. A complete and scientific treatise (sent only in plain sealed envelope) on receipt of ten cents, (the cost of postage) if enclosed with this notice to World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it? Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Coughing irritates the delicate organs and aggravates the disease. Instead of waiting, try One Minute Cough Cure. It helps at once, making expectation easy, reduces the soreness and inflammation. Every one likes it. Z. T. Baltzy and G. B. Fulton.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promptly and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. Herman R. Hintz.

The Independent Company is prepared to get out calendars for 1896 for its patrons. A splendid line of samples to select from and prices very reasonable.

Awarded highest Honors—World's Fair, 'DR.

PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. George Brown, of Ashland, is visiting Massillon friends.

Robinson Bros., of Massillon, assigned Monday morning. The assets are \$500; liabilities \$1,100. James A. McLaughlin is assigned.

Mrs. Charles Bantz, who passed through a very serious operation last week, is improving rapidly and Dr. Humphrey thinks she is now out of danger.

Married, by the Rev. John Herron, December 17, at the residence of the bride's parents, 30 Waechter street, Mr. Irving Ferrell, of Dayton, O., to Miss Villa Gaddis.

Pennock Bros., car builders of Minerva, gave their 150 employees a cut in wages Saturday evening, averaging 20 per cent. There is great dissatisfaction and many say they will not return to work.

Collector Ohliger, of the internal revenue department, says it is unfortunate that his effort to collect a 10 per cent. tax upon scrip has been made public, and thinks that violations of the law have been general, especially in the coal mining regions.

Invitations reading as follows were issued today: "Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. McLain, Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell, Miss McLain, request the pleasure of your company Tuesday evening, December the thirty first at eight o'clock, Massillon Club."

The Presbyterian congregation at evening services yesterday voted on endorsement of Senator Hoar's resolution on the Turks' persecution of the Armenian Christians, as requested in the circular on the subject issued by the Armenian Relief Association of New York City.

William A. Schafrath's efforts to find the man who stole his new \$23 suit of clothes from his trunk, at the Sherman Hotel last week, have been in vain. He has played the detective with the astuteness of a Sherlock Holmes, and the police have ably seconded him but all to no purpose.

Details have been arranged, at last, whereby Akron is to have a handsome new theater next spring. The Massillon project is moving slowly just now, but there is every hope that in the new year an attempt will be made to organize forces and secure the erection of a new structure.

There is considerable of a small box score along the south end of the C., L. & W. railroad. Flushing and Piedmont have been quarantined, and no passengers are carried to or from these places. Last night forty-three cases were reported at Martin's Ferry, and seventeen at Bridgeport and Kirkwood.

Charles Frantz made affidavit in Justice Folger's court on Friday against L. Alexander, J. C. Davidson and Earnest Hall who have recently opened a clothing store in this city, charging them of selling goods without a state or local license. They pleaded not guilty and their hearing has been set for Tuesday.

The new bells which will soon occupy places in the tower of the handsome St. Joseph's church will be consecrated Sunday afternoon. The services will be very impressive and will begin at 2:30 o'clock. All the priests of the surrounding parishes will be present, as will also the Right Rev. Monsignor Boff, of Cleveland.

The Assembly crowd will give a holiday ball at Wernet's hall on December 26. Thayer's orchestra of ten pieces will render suitable music for the occasion. Prof. I. P. Miller will prompt. Extensive arrangements have been made for the occasion, and the event will do doubt be a memorable one in the society annals of Canton.

Miss Emma Harburger, who resides in Wooster street, struck a match on the under side of a table Saturday evening, intending to light a lamp. The fringe of the table covering caught fire from the match, and in her efforts to extinguish the blaze her dress also became ignited. Wild excitement reigned for a few minutes, but the flames were smothered before anything more serious resulted.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Russell was thronged on Saturday afternoon and evening, by patrons of the Christmas market held under the auspices of the ladies of St. Timothy's church. The sale was eminently successful, the gross receipts being well up in three figures, although exactly where is a secret guarded very carefully. Wonderful things to eat, to wear and to look at were disposed of, and the commercial edge of the affair was taken off by the serving of chocolate and other things.

Divine services were held at the First M. E. church in semi-darkness, Sunday evening. One of the gas pipes connected with the main chandelier had become frozen during the recent cold weather, making it impossible for the gas to circulate. The side jets, which are connected with a separate pipe, were found to be in good condition, however, and although the interior of the magnificent edifice appeared a trifle gloomy the services were none the less interesting.

John McCane today admits that the mysterious letter which he displayed on Saturday did not contain a commission but merely a communication stating that his application for the Massillon postmastership had been received and would be given due consideration. While Mr. McCane considers his chances equal to those of some other people, in his innermost heart he believes that certain "dark horse," a gentleman who has served the county as a commissioner will be appointed to the office.

Master Car Builder Stark, of the Wheeling & Lake Erie, has gotten up a sample car on plans on which it is more economical to use malleable casting than gray iron. Mr. Stark has gone into the matter very minutely and demonstrated that there is an actual saving of twenty dollars per car in using malleable castings after the Wheeling over the old style car with gray iron castings. It has been estimated that malleable castings will make a difference of 10,000 pounds in the average car.

A good old fashioned informal Christmas party is likely to be given at the Massillon Club on Christmas night, with

a Christmas tree, with candles, popcorn and candy galore. If it takes place the celebration will be in the assembly hall, where Christmas carols will be sung and all sorts of performances indulged in. There will be presents for every individual, and those who want to have something hung on the tree for the club itself, will not be restrained from having it done. Kris Kingle will distribute the favors, and those who wish to, can dance afterward.

The various correspondents of THE INDEPENDENT at Genoa says that the "literary" last night was an "old timer," a large crowd coming, some twenty cutters and sleds surrounding the schoolhouse. The question, "Resolved, That the late civil war was an unjust war of freeing the slaves," was discussed at length "and created heated feelings among the speakers and audience." The decision was in favor of the affirmative. The question for next Friday evening is "Resolved, That women should have the right of suffrage."

The members of the Howells family held a reunion Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Evans, near Justus. About thirty were present, including the members of the Howells Mining Company. Appreciation of the presence of the head of the corporation, the Hon. Anthony Howells, was shown by the presentation of a diamond stud, by the members of the company. Mr. Howells, also, was not behind hand, for he remembered his two grandsons, Charles Albright and Harry Howells, by presenting them with gold watches. This pleasant ceremony always occurs when Mr. Howells finds a grandson about to become a voter, and anticipating his return to Cardiff, before these young gentlemen's birthday anniversaries could occur, he chose Sunday as a substitute occasion. The day proved most enjoyable to all concerned.

THE INDEPENDENT is under the necessity of warning its readers to send no more stamps to Mrs. F. A. Warner, of Jacksonville, Fla. Supposing from the nature of her communication that Mr. Warner was a former resident of this county, her card was recently published in which she offered to send a package of sea shells to any person who would first send her stamps for postage. It turns out that she is a fraud and does not keep her part of the contract, and has been denied the privilege of the mails. The postmaster at Jacksonville reported to the department that her mail averaged a thousand letters a day, each containing probably from ten to twenty-five cents in stamps. The privileges of the mail had been previously denied Mrs. Warner, but upon the promise to discontinue this character of business the fraud order was revoked.

COMING UP WEDNESDAY.

Browne's Criminal Libel Case to Be Tried This Week.

CANTON, Dec. 16.—The hearing of the Carl Browne libel case has been assigned for Wednesday of this week. There is but little prospect of Browne presenting himself for trial and unless his attorney secures a continuance, Browne's bond will be declared forfeited.

MRS. AULTMAN'S CASE.

The case of Mrs. Kate B. Aultman will come up in probate court on January 2. The case will probably occupy the attention of Judge Wise for about two weeks. The attorneys of Mrs. Aultman will introduce no sensational testimony, as has been rumored, but will fight the case on the simple proposition that she does not need a guardian, and is perfectly competent to take care of her business affairs. There will be plenty of legal talent in the case, Judge J. A. Ambler, Welty & Albaugh, Atlee Pomeroy, and Judge A. Thayer appearing for Mrs. Aultman, while Baldwin & Shields, Day, Lynch & Day and Henry W. Harter represent Levi L. Miller, the present guardian.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH WORK.

The Rev. Edward L. Kemp, of Massillon, preached at St. Paul's Episcopal church Sunday night. An effort is being made to get the congregation together, and a minister, the Rev. Mr. Barrows has been called. Mr. Barrows is a young unmarried man, who recently left Gambier and is now in New York state. Bishop Leonard speaks highly of him. The church has a debt of about \$5,000 and is in a very bad way. It is regarded as singular that so large and old a town as Canton has been unable to properly sustain an Episcopal church.

A MASSILLON CASE.

Charles F. Porter today began suit against Jesse Alden, Luther Barrick and Polly Barrick to recover payment of a promissory note in the sum of \$500. To secure payment of the note Jesse Alden delivered to the plaintiff a mortgage on lots No. 1736, 1735 and 30 and 31 in the Taylor Clay addition. The property has since been conveyed to Luther and Polly Barrick, they assuming the note and mortgage. R. W. McCaughey is the plaintiff's attorney.

SUIT FOR \$10,000.

Harman Koonz, administration of the estate of David Jones, is the plaintiff in an action commenced in court today against the C. C. & S. Railway Company. David Jones was employed by the company as a brakeman and on Oct. 13, 1894, he was killed at the intersection of the C. C. & S. and C. & P. railways, by alleged carelessness on the part of the defendant company. The amount of damages prayed for is \$10,000.

THE FIRST VICTIM.

Young "Reddy" Stansbury, graduated out of Massillon some time ago, has been sentenced in Canton to pay a fine of \$5 and costs, and go to the workhouse for thirty days. The workhouse feature was suspended on condition that he leave the town. His was the first case under Canton's new suspicious character ordinance.

BONDS AT 4 PER CENT.

Bids for the sale of \$60,000 worth of refunding bonds have been opened. E. A. Gay Co., of Boston, offer a premium of \$727 if the bonds draw 4 per cent. per annum. Theirs was the best offer.

Troubled with Dizzy Spells.

CANAL FULTON, O., Dec. 8, 1895.—I was troubled with dizzy spells about a year ago and I got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which relieved me a great deal. Last winter they came on again, and I am taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is doing me good.—Mrs. J. A. Mayet.

Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

SPLENDIDLY SUSTAINED

The President's Message Already Acted Upon.

A HOUSE RESOLUTION ADOPTED

Money Appropriated for the Commission He Has Suggested.—The Senate at Work.—Mr. Chandler's Resolution Providing Rites, and Ordinance for the Army.

[By Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—Members of the House who came early fell into a discussion of the Venezuelan matter. Two courses are suggested. The Democrats want the House to take immediate action, appropriate for a commission and authorize the President to appoint it. The Republicans propose to take no action until the committee on federal relations considers the message and make a report. It is possible that the recommendation to have the commission appointed by the President may be opposed, as many think that congress should have a voice in its selection. Others think the administration should bear the entire responsibility. When Speaker Reed reached the capitol he suggested to the Republicans that some method be adopted to carry into effect the President's message without delay.

LATER.—The House passed unanimously a bill authorizing the President to appoint a Venezuelan commission and appropriate \$100,000 for expenses.

The Senate did not take up the Venezuelan matter directly, but Mr. Hill offered a resolution to remove the disabilities on Confederate soldiers. Mr. Chandler and others offered resolutions to provide for a national defense, but no action was taken on them. Mr. Chandler introduced a bill to authorize the President to add one million infantry rifles and one thousand field artillery guns, and not exceeding five thousand heavy guns for fortification. It makes one million dollars immediately available for the purpose.

HOW IT ALL HAPPENED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—[By Associated Press]—In the house Mr. Hitt asked unanimous consent for the passage of the Venezuela commission bill. Excitement followed the reading of the bill and it was applauded. Mr. Boutelle advised calm consideration by reference to a committee, but did not make objection. Mr. Hitt reminded the house that the bill was for judicial inquiry, that the President asked the house to help make the inquiry, and it was important he should have united support. He hoped there would be no question of sides or parties when patriotic duty was to be done.

Mr. Crisp said his side was united in favor of the bill.

Mr. Hitt called for the previous question and the bill passed with a chorus of ayes. There was no opposing vote.

THE HOUSE ADJOURNS.

The House adjourned until Friday. The holiday adjournment was fixed from December 20 to January 3.

OUT AT NEWMAN.

Personal Happenings—Of Interest to Miners.—Political.

NEWMAN, Dec. 18.—"Santa Claus" seems to be calling quite a number of our people to Massillon the past week.

Mrs. Charles Higginbotham and Miss Anna Meek, of Massillon, spent Sunday at the Masters residence.

Eliza Aston, Melie Masters, Sadie Griffith and Sarah Prosser attended the teachers' county examination at Canton last Saturday.

The many friends of Mrs. Wm. G. Miller at this, her old home, are pleased to learn of her improved condition from a severe attack of sickness at her home in Beach Grove.

James Cooney, the Massillon statesman, was in our village last week displaying his article on the school book question, and should the general assembly grant him the privilege of making a speech at Columbus any time this winter, Newman, no doubt, will send a large delegation there to hear him.

People don't forget the exercises on Christmas eve by our Sunday school at the church. Turn out, everybody, and enjoy a pleasant evening.

The friends of John McBride were sorry to learn of his defeat for re-election as president of the American Federation of Labor.

Allen G. Thurman is dead, and of all the obituaries we have read of that distinguished gentleman not one word was said of one of the greatest acts of his commendable life, and that was in 1887, when he had the stamina and manhood to give the poor miner his just dues in a case of arbitration submitted to him by the coal operators and miners of Ohio. There was nothing "little" in his decision, for it gave smooth sailing for the mining industry of this state for nearly seven years. The miners truly have lost a tried and true friend.

We are not in favor of our officers of the miners' organization dabbling in politics, but we must say that we were greatly pleased in the manner in which Society Treas. Patrick McBride conducted an interview with a Pittsburg reporter in that city, last week, booming Hood's Sarsaparilla for the Republican nomination for President. Pat certainly knows a good thing when he sees it.

How long, oh how long will the American miners be held subservient to the will and dictation of the Swede, Italian and Poland miners of the Pittsburgh district? Our organization has done its full duty toward those people and put forth every possible effort for their betterment, and yet they are somewhat indifferent to take a stand for their own as well as others advancement. The time is coming when patience will surely cease to be a virtue.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

DECEASED AT MILLPORT.

CRYSTAL SPRING, Dec. 18.—The report that twenty-six men were nearly asphyxiated at the Millport mine No. 1, is erroneous. The men had lighted a fire in the air shaft to thaw out the ice at the sides. When the air current changed the men at once extinguished the fire. No one was overcome by the smoke, and all are at work today.

A FULTON WEDDING.

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 18.—The marriage of Dr. L. E. Sisler, auditor-elect of Summit county, and Miss Eva Tilton was solemnized at the home of the bride yesterday.

NOT GOING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

An over zealous Canton newspaper reporter states that Richard Myers, of this place, will leave tomorrow for South Africa. This is great news to Mr. Myers who has just about made up his mind to settle in Africa for life.

JUSTUS PARAGRAPHS.

JUSTUS, Dec. 18.—They are laying the rails from Justus to the Baughman bank. J. J. Stuck is still buying wheat on his own account.

The school at Justus is being conducted successfully. The Rev. Mr. Oliver will preach at Justus next Sabbath evening at half past 7 o'clock.

PURE FOOD LAW TO STAND.

ALLIANCE, Dec. 17.—The third annual farmers' institute of Stark county convened Monday morning in the lecture room of the First Methodist Episcopal church. A large audience was present. Monday's session eclipsed all others since the institute was organized in point of attendance, and much interest was manifested in the lectures and papers. S. J. Williams, of this city, Senator-elect from this district, was present, and made a few remarks concerning the proposed repeal of "the pure food law." A general discussion followed, and the consensus of opinion was that the law should be left as it is. The Hon. A. J. McKelvey, of St. Clairsville; Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of Ohio University, and a dozen well-known farmers made addresses.

DALTON'S WATER WORKS.

DALTON, Dec. 17.—In the council, Engineer L. E. Chapin presented a detailed estimate on cost of the water works plant to date, showing it to be \$6,455.06 thus far. This was voted and council on motion also accepted the water works plant from D. H. Shannon and complimented him on the workmanlike manner in which he performed his contract. Nice speeches were made on both sides and then Shannon gave the city officials a supper at Hotel Gardner. There have been 7,730 feet of mains laid and 14 fire hydrants. The machinery complete cost \$25 and reservoir complete \$1,271.39. Council then directed the water works trustees to have the old reservoir emptied, cleaned and refilled from the large reservoir, and also to have broken hydrant on Main street repaired. Council also decided to erect a brick engine house 16x18 in size. Resolutions were also passed providing for the organization of a voluntary fire department and an ordinance passed.

NEWS OF SIPPON.

SIPPON, Dec. 17.—Bible meeting was held in the new church Sunday morning. Subject, "The Blessed Bible." Meetings will be held in the new church every Sunday morning at 9:30. All people interested in the teachings of the bible are earnestly requested to be present. There will be preaching in the new church every four weeks in the morning and evening. Next time of preaching is January 5.

L. B. Harris and Carrie Groff spent Sunday in East Greenview, the guests of Dr. Haney and wife.

Mrs. E. E. Groff, of Columbus, who has been visiting friends in this vicinity, will return home this week.

Mrs. C. Ervin, of Massillon, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Haney.

One of the boys left quite unexpectedly last week. The question is, "Where did he go?"

Someone has written a letter and tacked it in the church yard shed. It is to be continued, and we hope the next one will be equally as laughable as the first. Perhaps it was designed to create disturbance, but we are glad to state that everyone laughed about it.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Metzger spent Sunday north of Fulton.

SCARLET FEVER AT WILMOT.

WILMOT, Dec. 17.—Several cases of scarlet fever are reported about four miles south of town.

Robert Pherson will move, next spring, on the farm he bought three years ago near Sugar Creek Falls.

Irwin & Zurcher have placed another man in their coal bank owing to the great demand. They expect to have coal out now for all who come.

Joseph Bombgardner made a business trip to Strasburg, Saturday.

The funeral of Elah Deal took place Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Kilmer are preparing for a Western trip.

EVENTS IN NAVARRE.

NAVARRE, Dec. 17.—When descending the steps of the U. B. church, last Sabbath evening, Mrs. Freeman Hope fell and broke the small bone of her right ankle.

Andrew Vering, kiln burner for the Navarre Stoneware Company, removed to Akron today, where he has secured a similar position.

DEATH OF ELI DEAL.

WILMOT, Dec. 16.—Eli Deal has died of cancer of the stomach at the age of 63 years. He is survived by a wife and family.

A BAD ACCIDENT.

EAST GREENVILLE, Dec. 16.—John McGinnis was seriously injured by a fall of stone, at the Pocock mine No. 2, this morning.

You will always find local news on the inside pages of THE INDEPENDENT.

THE CARL BROWNE CASE

Bail Forfeited by His Failure to Appear.

HIS BONDSMEN WILL SUFFER.

Probate Court Adjourns After Disposing of Several Cases.—Mr. Lynch and the Electric Lights.—A New Divorce Rate.—Collector Ohliger in Town.

CANTON, Dec. 18.—The probate court adjourned this morning until the March term. The Carl Browne libel case was called this morning. Browne failed to put in an appearance, and his bond of \$200 was declared forfeited. The bond was insured by Messrs. Allen Cook, D. W. Smith, Emanuel Reese, R. McGirr, J. P. Moore, H. W. Kerch and Browne himself.

Wm. Billingham was dismissed upon paying the costs. Two charges of assault and battery were preferred against him.

ANOTHER LUTTON CASE.

George H. Garrett is plaintiff in a petition filed today naming William Lutton, Willson & Day, and Silas A. Conrad as defendants. In February, 1895, Mr. Garrett secured judgment against William Lutton in the sum of \$844, which is wholly unpaid. Mr. Garrett claims that E. G. Willson, R. H. Day and S. A. Conrad are indebted to William Lutton in the sum of \$550 and more. He prays, therefore, that the defendants be duly notified of this action and be compelled to set forth the amount due by each to William Lutton, and that the same may be applied to the payment of the plaintiff's judgment.

The case against Gilbert N. Porter, Zach Lucas and Jacob Spuhler, charged with selling goods on grounds rented for picnic purposes without permit, was continued until the March term. New bond was furnished.

CHEAPER LIGHT SERVICE DEFERRED.

The electric light issue has been laid over, this action being due to the persuasive eloquence of W. A. Lynch, president of the company. The proposition before the council was to require the company to furnish all night arc lights for \$71 per year and according to present schedule \$51 per year. Incandescent lights were to be placed at 6 10 of a cent per hour. Mr. Lynch said that he would be glad to sell out his plant to the city for the amount of the bonds outstanding, \$90,000, and the additional capital invested, amounting to about \$60,000. He complained that \$10,000 was owing the company, and that while it was earning between 6 and 7 per cent, no dividends had been paid, the profit being applied to improvements. The councilman thought the company had done pretty well, even if no cash dividend had been paid, since in a few years the value of the property had grown from \$40,000 to \$160,000.

AS TO DIVORCES.

Judge McCarty has laid down the rule that applicants for divorce who occupy the same residence while the application is pending, and who breakfast together in the day of the hearing are not fit subjects for divorce. On this account Alex. Andria Fete who wished to be separated from William Fete, and Wilhelmina Huberty and John B. Huberty must continue as man and wife.

COLLECTOR OHLIGER CONFERS.

Collector Ohliger, of the internal revenue department, was in Canton Tuesday, in conference with the Wrought Iron Bridge Company on the subject of the scrip issued by the latter concern. A request has been made to Mr. Ohliger to supply the names of all the companies from whom he desires to collect the 10 per cent. tax, so that they can make their defense a common cause. Thus far he has declined to comply.

GENERAL COURT NEWS.

Wilbur L. and Louella Forst, of Washington township, have sued the Phoenix Insurance Company, of New York, to recover \$866.66. The plaintiffs' insured dwelling was destroyed by fire and the amount of the policy is unpaid.

Mary E. Hamlin has commenced suit in court against Linus Hamlin, praying for a decree of alimony sufficient for her support. She also desires an injunction issued restraining the defendant from disposing of his property.

The Building-Up

Powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla are remarkable. By purifying and enriching the blood and giving an appetite it makes you feel strong and capable of endurance. This is just what is needed at this season. The following is from Rev. Wm. Paddock, Bronson, Mich., formerly pastor of the First M. E. Church at Osseo, Mich.: "I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and received much help from it. I am very thankful for the building up effects Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in my case, and shall continue to take it." Rev. WILLIAM PADDOCK, Bronson, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye. \$1; six for \$5. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills

entirely habitual constipation. 25c per box.

WE OPEN TO-DAY!

Direct from Weld, Colburn & Wickens, the largest and finest neckwear manufacture in the world:

200 Windsor 4-in-hands for..... \$1.00 150 Windsor and Straight 4-in-hands..... 75c 200 Knot Scarfs for..... 1.00 100 Crepe De Shene Knots for..... 75c

25c Fancy and Full Dress Bows..... 50c 100 doz. Boy's Windsor and Windsoretts..... 50c 50c Boys' and Club House Ties..... 50c

SPANGLER & CO.

Popular Price Hatters and Men's Furnishers.

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER

Made of pure crystal cream of tartar—a product of the grape and most wholesome. Alum, ammonia and phosphates are cheap substitutes for cream of tartar. No adulteration of any kind in "Cleveland's."

IT SUITS MCKINLEY.

President Cleveland Warmly Praised by Ohio's Governor.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 18.—Governor McKinley, having been requested by a number of newspapers by wire to express his views on the President's message on the Venezuelan question, responded as follows: "Replying to your dispatch of this date, touching President Cleveland's Venezuelan message, it is my judgment that the President's firm and dignified statement of the adherence of our government to the Monroe doctrine will command the approval of the people of Ohio. His message enforces with strength and vigor the position of the United States in its relations with European powers for more than 20 years. It is American in letter and spirit, and in a calm and dispassionate manner upholds the honor of the nation and insures its security."

President Ratchford will also issue a call for a convention of Ohio miners, to be held in this city Dec. 28, and a joint convention of operators and miners will be held Dec. 27, to fix the Ohio mining scale for the ensuing year, beginning Jan. 1, 1896. President Ratchford said last evening that he felt confident that the decision of Judge Little would favor the miners. Later—Judge Little's final decision follows: "I have no objection, as you both request it, to express my opinion on the question submitted. 'First—I think the decision does not contemplate a 5-cents additional advance where payment is made in store purchases. 'Second—The rate of 55 cents per ton means 55 cents in cash. 'JOHN LITTLE.'"

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON IS NOT EXCITED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—[By Associated Press]—In spite of the prominence given to Cleveland's message by all the papers, the general public seems to get excited, or even interested over the subject. The Westminster Gazette says: "Public opinion will unanimously support Lord Salisbury, but it is a pity he enlarged the dispute and attacked the Monroe doctrine."

INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN

CANAL FULTON, Dec. 18.—The charges of corruption in municipal circles are likely to be thoroughly aired on Friday, in Justice A. J. Kittinger's court. Ex-Clerk W. A. Stotler gave F. D. Leggett an order for \$41.50 some time ago. Leggett presented it for payment, which was refused on the ground that no such debt had been contracted. Now Leggett has brought suit against the town corporation. Sterling & Werntz represent the plaintiff and Myers and Baldwin the corporation.

PHILADELPHIA FOOTS IT.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—[By Associated Press]—The cars are moving on Chestnut street, guarded by mounted policemen,

GRAND OPERA SIGHTS

A SWEEPING VIEW OF WEALTH AND FASHION IN NEW YORK.

Wagers and Not Made Draw the Big House—The Brilliant World Picked to Tattle—Special of the Season—in the Corridors.

[Special Correspondence.]
New York, Dec. 9.—If you want to view at one sweep the wealth, beauty and fashion of New York, young and old, set forth in bravest array, take a red letter night at the opera. What is a red letter night? Well, a night when Calve sings, or Jean de Reszke, or, this season, Frances Saville, who sings the roles usually filled by Eames or Melba and looks as pretty as a picture. The singers, not the music, draw the big representative houses.

A stranger who wants to see the panorama unrolled in its full gorgeousness and make correct notes has but to choose the name of a favorite star, think nothing about the music, stick a powerful magnifying glass in his pocket, acquaint himself with the plan of the house from the diagram printed on the programme, pay \$1.50 for general admission, which gives him the whole house for a promise, made, keep directly open for reference the page of the programme which names the occupants of the boxes, and he can please himself.

Alack, very often he is by no means pleased. He is largely disappointed. The paltry bit of physical attraction which in New York society is made do duty for a "positive beauty" takes away his breath. Max Nordau never lived in New York. If he had when he wrote "Conventional Lies," he would surely have stated that of all huge inventions for the deception of man in polite society the "lie" which converts barely passable women into beauties is the very worst.

What Counts For Beauty.

The stranger in New York does not know how slight a thing in the gilded frame of the smart set counts for ravishing beauty, and that ugliness in the case of fashionable women in simply an impolite myth. A woman with no physical trait to stand criticism but a fairly shaped nose will be "the beautiful Mrs. So-and-so. Ever see such a nose?" It is the same with a hand, foot or a few good front teeth. An item of passable

deceit will lift a woman anything short of determinedly ugly into the niche of beauty, but that is when she can afford to have any niche she covets lined with gold.

And so you will see the stranger who has read pictorial accounts of the beautiful Miss So-and-so, now the beautiful Mrs. Somebody Else, and whose absorbing doings have been chronicled from the days when she ate with a spoon, drop programme and opera glass and his jaw at the same time when he sets eyes on the real article. And sometimes when they are provincial strangers and talk out loud, as they constantly do, it is amusing to hear them. Nobody, however, feels half so much amused as the intimate friends of the beauties themselves. They sometimes join in the disappointed discussion, if in the first one they have not been discovered pecking flaws themselves—a thing which the smart set is very prone to travel round the house and do, for if you really want to hear this brilliant world picked to tattle in truth, the best fashion you must look to themselves. Follow the gentleman who reads away from the boxes between the acts, and you'll get more information than you'd dare to look for.

Unkind Criticism.

"That figure," remarks a youth whose sister is engaged with the lady in question, "is as much a piece of workmanship as the statue of the goddess. Why, my dear fellow, the same woman makes dresses for my sister as for that woman. Dresses light, throat like the Princess of Wales." Nervously, my boy, she's a skeleton built over, as you don't see."

VIEW FROM MR. VANDERBILT'S BOX.

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This will be the woman whose divine figure is the talk of the town. False teeth, good hair, padded breasts, painted complexion and other signs of interest are given away in 20 minutes confidence in the ladies and gentlemen. You've only to keep your eyes open on a night like this, when every one is excited and bent on the other one's amusements, and you'll hear not only the distasteful story, but the way it was all found out and everything else about it. New York's smart men seem to think that when their own eyes are doubly open focusing their women friends through a loupe-glass everybody else's eyes are shut except the individual they are addressing. And oh, what an exchange of confidence is here! There are some pretty women this season nevertheless—about 2 per cent of what we published.

The young debutante Miss Belle Neil-

THE FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Its Value to the Farmer—How and When It May Be Applied.

If we study the composition of plants, we find that lime is the most important part of the mineral elements of nearly every one. And it is to be remembered that in the growth of plants every element found in them is indispensable. But how much more must it be so—if such a thing were possible, for one element to be more indispensable than another—for lime, which exists in such a large proportion, to be anything but indispensable. And this must be thought so as we consider that in the ash of hay one eighth part is lime; in the ash of clover more than a third of it is lime; in the ash of potato tops nearly one-half is lime. The ashes of wood, which we think so valuable on account of the potash in them, have several times more lime than potash, the lime amounting to from 30 to 70 per cent. And there is not one plant grown that has not lime in its ashes. The same applies to potash and phosphoric acid, and reasonably these are supposed to be food for plants; why, then, is not lime a plant food? Surely it must be so considered. This writes that excellent authority, Henry Stewart, in "The American Agriculturist." He also is authority for the following:

The best farmed localities in the world are those where the soil contains a large proportion of lime, being derived from the decomposition of limestone rocks. But it is not so much on account of the lime in the soil that the land is so well farmed and so productive, but mostly for the reason that lime being there abundant and cheap, the farmers burn the limestone and make lime, and apply it to the land. Lime only is a plant food, but limestone is not, and the soil may be well filled with limestone and yet be quite poor. Now lime is a very active chemical substance. This will be seen if some of it is put in some vinegar. This will foam up and boil over the cup, and a large quantity of gas will be evolved. In the end there will be no more acid in the vinegar. And this is one effect of lime on soil that is sour, such as swamp land, in which the excess of acid prevents the growth of any useful plants.

If we put some lime on a dead animal or on any other organic matter, it will quickly decompose it and reduce it to its original elements, and this is one effect of lime when used in a compost, the matters thus decomposed then becoming good manure and useful food for plants. And this same effect is produced in the soil when quicklime is applied, as it usually is in the fall when the land is prepared for wheat and grass and clover seeding. But the chemist may take some sand or other mineral matter and mix lime with it, and then add water, and the lime will dissolve quite a considerable quantity of this mineral matter, forming silicate of lime, and by taking the silica from the potash, or the phosphate, or magnesia, or the alumina, etc., that the soil is made up of, the lime renders these elements of plant food soluble and available for the crops.

Now this is a small part of the natural history of lime, as it is used in good farming. And with such a history we must realize its value to the farmer, quite independently of the fact whether it is actually a plant food or not. And as the season is approaching when the land is in the best condition for the application of lime, as lime is most soluble in cold water, and the wheat crop is most convenient for it, it is a question for all of us if it is not advisable to so use it, and gather the fruits of its good effects on the soil. The freshly burned lime only is used, and 20 to 40 bushels per acre is the usual quantity. It is left in heaps in the field, preferably of one bushel each, two rods apart, and in a few days it falls to a fine powder by the action of the moisture of the air, or a shower of rain, when it is easily spread quite evenly—so as to just whitewash the surface—with a long handled shovel. But when lime is thus used for the wheat, it is not advisable to use superphosphate until the spring. It can then be used to advantage.

Cottonseed Meal to Swine.

The results of an investigation made at the Iowa station on feeding cotton seed and other meals to swine seem to warrant the following conclusions: 1. Cottonseed meal is fatal to hogs when fed in sufficient quantity; the total amount required to prove fatal being in this case from 27 to 33 pounds per hog. 2. Hogs in this experiment were fed without injury for 17 weeks following that time that were fed from four to seven pounds of cottonseed meal per head daily. 3. Cottonseed meal added to a corn and cob meal ration for hogs materially increased and cheapened the gains over corn and cob meal alone. 4. Corn-clover hay added to a corn and cob meal ration and soaked 12 hours before feeding gave no advantage in gain over corn and cob meal alone.

Fighting Outworn.

In a bulletin from the New Jersey station it is stated that clover or seed land is most frequently infested by cutworms, which are less frequently found on bare cultivated land. The worms are especially abundant in crimson clover. Among the remedies suggested, clean culture is placed first, prominently associated with early fall plowing. Applying a top dressing of kamit and nitrate of soda in the early spring if corn is to be planted is advised, the seeding to be delayed until a rain has carried the fertilizers into the soil. Distributing clover or bran that has been moistened with paris green about the fields is also recommended.

Lightning Hot Drops

Breaks Up a Cold, CURES LA GRIPPE.

Cures pains of all kinds. There's nothing "just as good."

Tastes Good. Smells Good. 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

50c. sizes 25 times larger than 25c. sold everywhere.

HERB MEDICINE CO., SPRINGFIELD, O.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Scro Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, all eye conditions, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

The Saltman Drug Co., Massillon, O.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

Is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Pain and Inflammation. HEALS THE SORE. Protects the Membrane from Additional Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. IT WILL CURE HAY-FEVER. A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at drug stores or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

Special excursion to Atlanta, Ga., and return. Consult agents of C. L. & W. Ry.

CHAS. D. WISE, SURVEYOR, Civil and Mining Engineer & Draughtsman, Abstractor of Titles and Notary Public, Office Room - 17 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Truly Genuine. Sufferers from Catarrh of the Bladder, Discharge of Pus, Blood and Gleet, etc., should use this medicine. Take the pills three or four times a day, after meals, with water. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and will cure all cases of Catarrh of the Bladder, Discharge of Pus, Blood and Gleet, etc., in a few days. Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

Sold by all druggists.

Highest Quality, Purity and Flavor

at moderate prices, have made

SOUDERS' ELEGANT FLAVORING EXTRACTS

popular with all discriminating and prudent cooks and housewives.

To THE PISO COMPANY, WARREN, PA.

Gentlemen:

With delight I recommend your

PISO'S CURE

for

CONSUMPTION

to others, for it alone saved my life.

ADOLPH ZIMMER, Bellwood, Neb., Apr. 13, 1895.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

There is nothing, at a moderate price, which will make so satisfactory a Christmas Present as Books. We are prepared to show you all the latest and best books, as well as the New Holiday Editions. The following are a few of the new things in

≡BOOKS≡

A Daughter of the Tenement.

by Edward F. Townsend, author of Chimnie Fadden Sketches: an absorbing story well told of life in the New York tenements. Well illustrated.

Spain and the Spaniards.

By Edmondo de Amicus, Holiday Edition, with forty fine photogravure illustrations and a map 2 vols. cloth, in box, slip covers.

Tales of a Traveler.

By Washington Irving; new holiday edition, artistic design border, well illustrated. 2 vol. extra cloth.

The City of the Sultans; Constantinople, the Sentinel of the Bosphorus.

By Clara Erskine Clement, handsomely illustrated with full page photogravures from original photographs, silk cloth, slip covers.

The Century Book for Young Americans

By E. S. Brooks, an instructive story of our form of government which every American boy and girl ought to know.

The Natural History of Selbourne.

By Gilbert White. Observations on Nature, an introduction by John Burrows, illustrated by Clifton Johnson.

Julian, Scenes in Judea.

By William Ware, red silk cloth

The Courtship of Miles Standish.

A new and beautiful holiday edition of Longfellow's famous Pilgrim Poem. Illustrated.

Constantinople.

By F. Marion Crawford, one of the best books now on sale, profusely illustrated by Edwin L. Week, the great artist of oriental subjects.

The Art of Living.

A new book by Robt. Grant, on the practical problem of American life; has over 130 illustrations by C. D. Gibson and others.

Stops of Various Quills.

Poems by W. D. Howells, illustrated by Howard Pyle.

Life in the Tuileries Under the 2nd Empire.

By Anna E. Becknell, who resided in the Tuileries for a period of nine years, with one of the court of Napoleon.

Sonya Korotkiy.

Her recollections of childhood. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood.

McEdinburg.

A delightful southern story by Thomas Nelson Page.

College Girls.

By Alba Carter Goodloe.—Illus.

Side Talks With Girls.

By Ruth Ashmore, a very useful and instructive book for girls.

The Brownies Through the Union.

By Palmer Cox, a new Brownie book.

Two Little Pilgrims Progress.

By Francis Hodgson Burnett.

Our 25 Cent Books,

Are extremely pretty and as there is over 250 subjects to select from you can always find something desirable. The 50 cent cloth bound gilt top books we will sell at 35 cents. These are great Bargains.

Among Children's Books.

The publishers have taken unusual care to produce a line which surpasses all former efforts: prices ranging from five cents up.

LAMPS.

The Special drive on Metal Lamps should sell every one of them quick.

Banquet, Stand, Piano etc.

The Dresden and Wrought Iron Lamps are unusually pretty, with either silk or porcelain globes.

JAPANESE NOVELTIES.

Teakwood Stands, Bamboo Screens, Vases, Teapots, Pin Trays, Tabouretts, etc.

CUT GLASS

In all the new designs and only the Imported Glass. In the imported Jardinieres, we have a number of very choice pieces in ware from China, Japan, England, France, Germany, Austria etc. A few very dainty pieces in Coalport, Dresden, Doulton, Rudolstadt, etc.

Games for Children

Including a number of new things which are especially good. Dolls, Dolls, Dolls, Dressed Dolls, Indian Dolls, Esquimaux Dolls, Brownie Dolls etc.

Indian Clubs, Dumb Bells, Foot Balls, House Balls,

Shoot the Chute The greatest amusement for Young America ever invented. A free shoot for every child.

BAHNEY'S BOOK STORE

20 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

CARL BROWNE'S ARMY

Queer Antics in the Wilds of Virginia.

MOUNTAINEERS BEING ENLISTED

Two Hundred Stands of Arms Arrive for the Followers of the Cerebellum of General Coker's Late Commonwealth—What Does It All Mean?

After a long, dense silence, word comes from Carl Browne, who has become a Virginian, about his "cooperative colony" at Cullen. The paying of tithes to Browne in the shape of pork and beans, in exchange for his cartoons and valuable personal services as a leader, seems to be about the limit of the "practical co-operation," and containing an article evidently inspired by the grand commander, reaches THE INDEPENDENT and this is the story it tells:

Browne [betook himself to Virginia, and, it is said, became the bosom comrade and confidant of Capt. O. C. Cullen. On the mountain farm where Cullen built his hotel are several old abandoned log houses, nearly fallen to the ground. In one of these Browne has made his home and is snugly ensconced there, with very comfortable surroundings, and living in no apparent want of any of the necessities nor some of the luxuries of life. Pursuing his aptitude for caricature and sensational pamphleteering, Browne has spotted the mountain roadsides and woodlands with his peculiar handbills, exhorting the mountaineers to rally around his standard and become soldiers in the army of industrial protest and reform.

The simple-minded mountain folk to whom a few words written or printed on white paper are as magic, have responded, and many of them have enrolled themselves under his command. For several weeks they have attended regular drills on one of the level mountain benches, where the motley assemblage of lank and swarthy mountaineers, under Browne's pompous leadership, have been perfecting themselves in the manual of arms and the movements of the company.

A singular thing told in this connection is the statement of the station agent at Riverport that Browne a few days ago received two hundred stands of arms, with quite a large supply of ammunition. Whence these guns came or for what use they are to be placed in the hands of Browne's company of mountaineers is thus far a mystery. Some residents of the community believe that Capt. Cullen has secured these rifles, and it is thought that when the mountain recruits have been sufficiently drilled an effort will be made to tender their services to the commander of the insurgent army in Cuba. Cullen has sent out a large number of nicely engraved invitations to people who might be inclined to sympathize with the Cuban cause, soliciting contributions of money and firearms, and some connection is supposed to exist between this action on his part and Browne's enlistment of men. To the mountaineers, who are at this time of the year idle and ready for any kind of sport, the adventure is doubly inviting, and they seem to be getting a great deal of fun out of it.

Browne has kept in correspondence with many of the army that marched into Washington in May of 1894, and has sent them the same invitation which has been given to the mountaineers. These notifications assure the old followers of Coker that if they will come to the Blue Ridge they need have no concern about rations and a place to sleep, and that a full supply of arms and accoutrements has been provided for as many of them as will return to the old camp. So far, it is said, none of the followers of Browne and Coker have made their appearance. The well-to-do people of the neighborhood, while they look upon Browne's operations with the mountaineers as a good deal of a joke, and make no special objection to it, do not look with favor upon the assembling of Coker's old forces in their vicinity. The mountain people preserve to run themselves through the winter after their peculiar manner of living, at certain times of the year having plenty to eat, and at certain others going half starved, yet the thrifty and prominent farmers in the vicinity do not relish the prospect of an overflow of troops upon their corncribs and smokehouses, as they think would be certain to follow the attempts of the mountain folks to subsist any considerable number of Coker's army.

THAT POOCOKE CASE.

Defendants File a Motion Desiring the Petition Amended.

CANTON, Dec. 14.—In the case of Anthony Howells, J. C. Albright, E. J. Evans and W. K. L. Warwick against J. F. and H. F. Pocock and William Penman, Lawyers Robert H. Day, J. A. Ambler, Judge Thayer, and Webber & Turner, representing the defense, filed a motion this morning. They desire the court to require the plaintiffs to separately state and number the several causes of action contained in the petition, and to strike from the petition numerous allegations. If the court refuses to strike out the parts referred to, the defendants desire that the plaintiffs be required to make the petition more definite and certain by stating the facts fully which support said allegations, also by stating whether the plaintiffs or any of them, prior to the filing of the petition, exercised their option to declare contracts in dispute forfeited, and if so, setting forth the date thereof and such transaction fully.

James H. Hunt has been appointed administrator of the estate of Salmon Hunt, late of Massillon.

In the assignment of Matthias Clements, of Navarre, private sale of real estate has been confirmed and public sale of residue ordered.

A marriage license has been granted to Ralph Crowl and Olive M. Young, of Myers.

M'BRIDE IS DEFEATED.

New York, Dec. 13, 4 p. m.—Samuel Gompers was elected president of the American Federation of Labor by a majority of eighteen votes over John M'Brade, his only opponent. The Socialists voted for M'Brade.

New York, Dec. 14.—[By Associated Press]—The Federation of Labor laid on the table a motion to send fraternal delegates to the international conference of Socialist Workers in London next August. A substitute was adopted for that portion of the [president] report which has been construed to recommend separate political action by wage earners, the substitute declaring that the federation has no political platform.

AMONG THE TEACHERS.

Proceedings of the Perry Township Institute.

PRINCIPAL OBERLIN'S PAPER.

He Gives the Members of the Institute a Sensible Talk on Education—Miss Kratsch Speaks on Personal Influence—Educational Notes.

Fifteen teachers, including two who are employed in Perry township, held a lively institute at Genoa last Saturday afternoon and evening. Miss Emma Kratsch read a paper on "The Personal Influence of the Teacher," in which she held the school board, in part, accountable for the teacher's influence over the pupils. Parents look after the child's bodily wants but provide little or nothing for his mental and moral well-being. Teachers can best reach the children by being themselves what they would have the children become. A general discussion followed in which a number took part. A discussion on "Infinities" was led by L. B. Harris.

The address of the evening was made by Principal A. B. Oberlin, of the East Street school, on Mental Discipline. He said that the principles of business arithmetic were easily mastered under the guidance of a proper instructor, but that growth in mathematical arithmetic does not come by aimless repetition, or concert recitation when pupils recite instinctively instead of making statements based upon logical reasoning. Surmount obstacles not only teach but prepare us for future struggles. He continued by saying that the mind is not developed so much by what is accomplished as how. Some pupils are helped so much that they are not prepared to breast the storms of adversity that arise, people who have always relied upon others, in a crisis are helpless as capsize turtles. He made a strong plea for careful and thoughtful reading. The speaker further said that the average citizen is called upon to form ten sentences, where he is compelled to analyze one. Is not the expression of thought the end of education? Many of our best educators are among those who were compelled to labor hard to secure an education. These are the persons who uphold the dignity of labor. The knowledge of books can never take the place of thought. Reading is valuable only as it stimulates thinking. The paper evinced thoughtful preparation, and closed with, "The mighty thinker is the king among men and the teacher who can make thinkers" of his pupils is a king among teachers.

Resolutions of thanks to the household for their generous entertainment to the speakers for their services and to THE INDEPENDENT for publishing accounts of the meetings were unanimously adopted.

The next meeting will be held at the Center school the afternoon and evening of Saturday, Jan. 4, 1896, for which the following programme has been prepared: "Some changes in primary methods," Miss Anna Nill; "Township supervision," J. J. Altland; "What should pupils know when graduated from the common schools?" Eli Doll; "Will the Metric system ever come in general use?" H. H. Gallatin.

The manual of the board of education of Canton, revised and adopted Oct. 28, 1895, has just come from the hands of the printer and is being distributed among persons interested in school matters. It embraces the rules of the board, rules and regulations for the government of the schools, and the report of the superintendent of instruction for the five years ending August 31, 1895.

The members of the Canton reading circle have invited the teachers of the county to attend the lecture of President Canfield, of the State University, Wednesday evening, Dec. 18.

The twelfth annual meeting of the state association of school examiners will be held in Assembly hall, Columbus, O., December 26 and 27. The state association of township superintendents will be held at the same place December 27 and 28. Reduced rates can be secured on all railroads.

Com. O. T. Carson urges the presence of school examiners, township superintendents and friends of education. He says, "Let us all meet, reason together and make this grand educational rally." The topics suggested for consideration and discussion at these meetings embrace almost every phase of instruction to school examiners and township superintendents. It is to be hoped that Stark county will send her full quota of delegates. R. W. Mitchell, of Celina, is president of the examiners association, and C. L. Dickey is chairman of the township superintendents.

The Ohio Educational Monthly has just completed its forty-fourth volume. Under its present management the Monthly is better than ever. The articles on Literature by Dr. J. J. Burns are attracting considerable attention and call forth much favorable comment.

If suffering with piles, it will interest you to know that De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them. This medicine is a specific for all complaints of this character, and if instructions (which are simple) are carried out, a cure will result. We have tested this in numerous cases, and always with like results. It never fails. Z. T. Batsaly and G. B. Fulton.

THE TEN PER CENT TAX

A Vain Attempt to Increase the Federal Revenues.

RUSSELL & CO.'S ISSUE OF NOTES

Collector Ohliger Inquires the Amount of the Issue as a Preliminary Step Before Taking More Decided Action—The Claim will be Resisted.

Hoping by this means to replenish the nearly empty treasury of the United States, the treasury department has taken the first step necessary to collect a tax of 10 per cent. upon the scrip issued by manufacturing and municipal corporations in 1893 and since. Among the concerns interested are Russell & Co., of this city, the Werner Printing Company, of Akron, and the Wrought Iron Bridge Company, of Canton. Collector Ohliger, of this district, has fourteen firms on his list in this district. The "state bank tax law," under which the department is proceeding, is found in Sections 3,413-4, and reads as follows: "That every person, firm, association, other than national banking associations, and every corporation, state bank, or state banking association, shall pay a tax of 10 per centum on the amount of their own notes used for circulation, and paid out by them."

"That every such person, firm, association, corporation, state bank, or state banking association, and also every national banking association, shall pay a like tax of 10 per centum of the amount of notes of any person, firm, association, other than national banking association, or of any corporation, state bank, or state banking association, or of any town, city or municipal corporation, used for circulation and paid out by them."

The only actual steps thus far taken have been to require of the various companies the amount of their issues. This information has been furnished by Russell & Co., who decline to state the amount for publication. It is supposed to be not far from \$100,000. Presumably the next step will be to demand a sworn statement, upon which to take legal proceedings. It is needless to say that in Russell & Co.'s case, at least, the attempt to enforce payment, will be resisted to the end.

In presenting this matter, Collector Ohliger relied for his authority upon a book of instructions issued by the department in 1895, in which Attorney-General Olney holds certain notes issued by the Philadelphia & Reading railway to be taxable, and refers to them in illustration. Yet it is a remarkable fact, ascertained by Russell & Co.'s legal advisers, that this same issue held to be taxable by Mr. Cleveland's present Secretary of State, in 1895, was distinctly declared untaxable by a United States court several years previous, this decision never having been reversed. This would not indicate any great amount of research on the part of Mr. Olney.

In this particular case of Russell & Co., their notes were not issued for circulation, but in payment of specific labor claims, and were accepted by contract only. The form of the notes was like this:

No. 18888 MASSILLON, O., Aug. 12, 1895.
December 20, 1895, after date.
For Value Received, RUSSELL & CO.
Promise to pay J. W. McClymonds, or bearer, ONE DOLLAR.
At their office, with interest at 6 per cent. to maturity only.
C. M. RUSSELL, J. W. McClymonds, Secy.

The paper had no fixed value, since it constantly drew interest, and had no rating as money in fact or in law. It will be recalled that the note issue was made in 1893, when nearly all the factories in the country had closed down or were about to do so, and that the expedition was welcomed by citizens generally, since it was known that Russell & Co.'s paper was as good as gold and circulated with the same local effect not, of course, because of any inherent qualities as bank notes, but because of public confidence in the names on the paper.

Halt's Holiday Greeting.

We wish to extend the compliments of the season to all the readers of this paper, and a cordial invitation to visit our store and inspect this holiday season's novelties in silverware and the rarest collection of fancy Brown and Canary diamonds, set and unset, that has ever been shown in the city of Cleveland. Our house has for many years been authority upon precious stones. Our collection of gems unset, and especially mounted pieces, cannot be described in this brief space. Whether you wish to purchase or not, you will be made cordially welcome, and will be edified in the matter of what constitutes a magnificent selection of investment securities in precious stones. The latest ideas worked out in silver and gold can also be found in our ware rooms. Ours is a legitimate jewelry concern; we employ none but experts and specialists, men who are able to carry their work to the highest standard of excellence. We bid you welcome.

THE WEBB C. BALL CO.,
Ball Building, Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

A drowning man would have little use for a method of rescue which would require days. A dyspeptic doesn't want to bother with a remedy that is going to take weeks to show its beneficial effects. The Mount Lebanon Shakers are offering a product under the name of Shaker Digestive Cordial, which yields immediate relief. The very first dose proves beneficial in most cases; and it is owing to their unbounded confidence in it that they have put up ten cent sample bottles on the market. These can be had through any druggist, and it will repay the afflicted to invest the trifling sum necessary to make a trial.

The Shaker Digestive Cordial relieves by resting the stomach and aiding the digestion of food.

I have the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of castor oil.

THE MASSILLON HOSPITAL.

Important Points in the Trustees' Annual Report.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 12.—The trustees of the Massillon state hospital met at the office of Yost & Packard and prepared their annual report, which was later filed with the governor. They reported that they had succeeded with the \$160,000 that has been appropriated in building and plastering the following buildings: congregate dining hall, accommodating 900 people; kitchen, bakery, laundry, store house, power house, workshop and boiler house; and the foundation of the administration building, together with the tunnels and sewerage connecting all the above named buildings.

The work of landscape gardening has been well pushed and a large quantity of shrubbery has been planted.

The board asks \$300,000 for the next biennial period and with this amount they expect to enclose the administration building, two hospital buildings capable of accommodating 125 persons each; four cottages, and put in operation heating and lighting plants and fit up the institution ready to accommodate 500 patients by early in the year of 1897.

They say in the report, that there is a great need for the institution; that the county infirmaries in that part of the state are overcrowded and something must be done.

The financial part of the report shows that on November 10, 1894, there was a balance on hand of \$14,640.73, and the appropriation for 1895 was \$50,000 making a total of \$64,640.73. Disbursements for the year amounted to \$64,251.61, leaving a balance on hand November 15, 1895, of \$194.52.

THE MASSILLON MINES.

Extracts From Inspector Haseltine's Report.

THE LOCAL TONNAGE OF 1894.

A Heavy Decrease Shown While the Number of Miners is Considerably Increased—District Inspector Jones and His Excellent Record.

The annual report of R. M. Haseltine, chief inspector of mines, dated August 12, has been issued in book form. In addition to the general facts, published months ago, the report says: "Local strikes and lockouts were of frequent occurrence throughout the year, one of greatest length occurring in the Massillon field where the miners in resisting the removal of a differential inaugurated a strike which began on the 19th of February and continued until October 1st. The stubbornness with which this contest was waged has never been exceeded in the state's history. Its final settlement was secured by means of a board of arbitration. Judge Blandin, of Cleveland, was chosen on the part of the operators, Rev. Father James Kuhn, of Massillon, was selected by the miners, and these gentlemen selected Mr. W. S. Kerruish, of Cleveland, to act as referee. The final decision of this board, while unsatisfactory to the miners, no doubt prevented more serious trouble. The adverse conditions of the mining transactions during the year will be more clearly seen by referring to the several subdivisions into which the various features of the industry have been separated."

The production of coal in Stark county in 1894 was as follows: Lump, 339,558; nut, 339,449; pea and slack, 75,021; total, 454,028. The production of 1893 was 531,024 tons. The Massillon district extends beyond the borders of Stark county, into Summit and Wayne, where the production was as follows: Summit, 1894, 27,322 tons; 1893, 97,040 tons; Wayne, 1894, 32,142 tons; 1893, 64,934 tons.

The number of mines worked in Stark county in 1894 was 94; 1893, 97; Wayne county, 1894, 9; 1893, 6; Summit county, 1894, 14; 1893, 13. The average number of weeks worked in Stark county in 1894 was 28; Wayne, 28; Summit, 31.

The number of mines in which more than 10 men are employed in Stark county is 30; Wayne, 4; Summit, 4. The number of mines in which less than 10 men are employed in Stark county is 69; Wayne, 5; Summit, 11. The number of "large" mines in operation in Stark county is 29.

The number of miners employed in 1894 was as follows: Stark—1,851; 1893, 1,336; day hands, 1894, 553; 1893, 491; Summit, miners, 1894, 112; 1893, 179; day hands, 1894, 34; 1893, 46; Wayne, miners, 1894, 145; 1893, 145; day hands, 1894, 60; 1893, 56. Seven mines were opened in 1894 in Stark county and 5 were suspended. Three were opened in Summit county and one suspended. Two were opened in Wayne county and none suspended.

The district inspector made 113 visits to mines in Stark county in 1894; 35 in Summit county and 7 in Wayne county. All told Inspector Jones made 231 visits. Only 3 of 11 inspectors made a greater number. Inspector Jones, of this district caused 24 furnaces to be built in 1894, 3 fans to be erected, 34 air shafts to be sunk, 7 second openings to be sunk; 2 safety catches to be attached, 2 stairways to be built, 2 speaking tubes to be erected, and 1 ventilating basket to be provided; total 75. These permanent improvements are greater in number than those secured by any other inspector. The next greatest number is 54, obtained by Inspector Lo.

The number of fatal mine accidents in Stark county was 4; 4 minor, 3. In 1893 the record stood, fatal, 4, serious, 25; minor, 13.

A Most Remarkable Remedy.
A German chemist has discovered a remedy which has effected astonishing cures in cases of Muscular Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Lameless, Bruises, Sprains, Swellings, Chills and Lambrago and all severe acute pains with one or two applications and hundreds are cured daily. It acts equally promptly on horses. This wonderful remedy is sold in drug stores as Dr. Bayer's Penetrating Oil. In 25 and 50 cts. bottles. No risk in buying it as money is refunded when it proves the contrary. Do not fail to try it.

Headache Destroys Health

Resulting in poor memory, irritability, nervousness and intellectual exhaustion. It induces other forms of disease, such as epilepsy, heart disease, apoplexy, insanity, etc.



Mrs. Chas. A. Nye, 30 Hanna St., Fort Wayne, Ind., writes Oct. 7, 1895: "I suffered terribly with severe headaches, dizziness, backache and nervousness, gradually growing worse until my life was despaired of, and try what we would, I found no relief until I commenced using Dr. Miles' Nervine. I have taken five bottles and before I am a well woman, and I have taken great comfort in recommending it to all my friends to use Nervine. You may publish this letter if you wish, and I hope it may be the means of saving some other sick mother's life, as it did mine."

On sale by all druggists. Book on Heart and Nervous sent FREE. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.

California Southern Pacific Co.

In addition to the regular daily train and for the especial accommodation of first class passengers, are running over the "Sunset Route" their famous vestibuled "Sunset Limited" trains, composed of Ladies' Parlor and Drawing room car, composite car, containing bar, shop, bath room, buffet and smoking compartments, Pullman sleepers, which are double drawing room ten section cars—and last but not least the necessary dining car. The train is never without this car—day or night. These luxuriant trains make the quickest run to the Pacific coast and leave New Orleans semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday morning 10 o'clock, time to Los Angeles only 58 hours, San Francisco 75 hours. No extra charge for this superior service. Avoid the cold rigor of the more northern routes by patronizing "Sunset Limited."

ALSO FOR HOME SEEKERS.

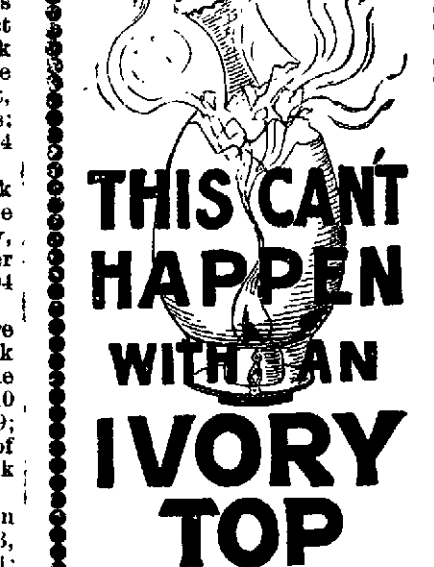
The Southern Pacific Co. "Sunset Route" in connection with the "Queen and Crescent Route" are running the only line of through tourist Pullman Sleepers leaving Cincinnati semi-weekly, every Monday and Thursday evening for Los Angeles, San Francisco, and all other points in California.

These excursions are specially conducted, and the object is to enable those who do not care to buy first class ticket to enjoy a comfortable trip with sleeping car privileges and no change of cars on the very low second class rate ticket.

For further information, address W. H. Connor, Commercial Agt. S. P. Co., Cincinnati, O.

W. G. Neimyer, G. W. Agt. S. P. Co., Chicago, Ill.

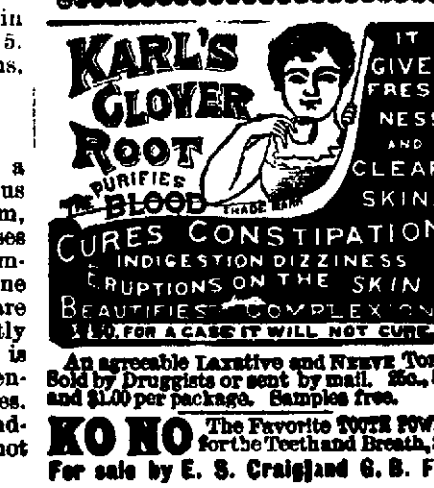
S. F. B. Morse, G. P. & T. Agt. S. P. Co., New Orleans, La.



"Ivory Top" lamp chimneys represent the result that glass experts have been trying to produce since the day glass was discovered. They will not break with heat, and will stand ten times more knocking than any lamp chimney was ever expected to stand. Besides their strength and economy, they look best on the lamp. When the old chimney breaks, get an IVORY TOP and end the trouble. Your dealer has them, or will get them if you ask him. Refuse all substitutes. A book telling all about lamps and their care, sent free.

IVORY TOP

THE LIPPINCOTT GLASS CO.,
Alexandria, Ind.



An admirable Laxative and Purgative. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 50c. and \$1.00 per package. Samples free.

OUR COLOSSAL

Closing Out Sale

Is a Booming and is setting the other stores howling, simply because they can't meet our prices. We are going out of business and are after the money for our goods, and will get it even at a sacrifice. We have on sale all our

BRAND NEW HOLIDAY GOODS

At prices less than our competitors can buy them for, and say, don't miss this. We have decided to make short work of all

Ladies' and Misses' Coats and Jackets

Which no doubt will close them out before Xmas. A discount of 33 1/3%, or 3/4 off of former price will be allowed on all Ladies' and Misses' Coats, commencing today, until they are all gone. It won't take much figuring to see how cheap they are—actually less than manufacturers' price. \$15 Coats go at \$10; \$10 Coats at \$6.67; \$7.50 Coats at \$5, and so on. Just what you have been waiting for, BUT, one word, don't wait any longer or you will miss it.

DRESS GOODS And a nice dress for Xmas for your wife or daughter. We can save you from \$1 to \$5 on every dress purchased from us. Every article or piece of goods sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. This sale strictly cash.

CRONE'S DRY GOODS STORE

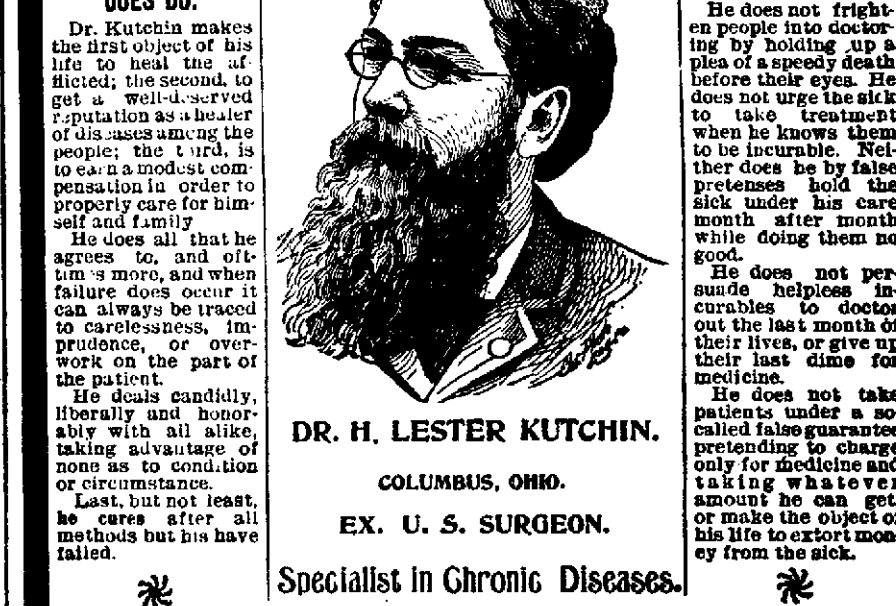
Cor. Main and Erie Streets, MASSILLON.

People read the advertisements in a live newspaper Moral: Advertise in "The Independent."

Suggestions for those in Search of Health

Get rid of the bondage of habit. The use of condiments in your food such as pepper, spices, too much salt, do not nourish but create an abnormal appetite. In many diseases it is not good to partake of too much animal food. If you are ill, it is better to lay aside the use of pork, tea and coffee. Do not eat or drink when over heated or angry. Eat slowly. It is not well to drink while eating. If you wish to increase your fat and flesh drink freely of water. Do not neglect bathing, and rub the body after a bath until the skin is warm and red. Have a regular time for rest and eating. Keep your feet warm, and head cool. If you are inclined to be melancholy sleep on the right side.

Don't talk against anyone. If you have ill feelings against any person seek to do them a kindness. Do not think evil of anyone. Get rid of all of your evil suspicions and jealous thoughts. Cut them out of your mind as you would a viper, for such thoughts will injure your disposition, weaken your body, and ruin your health. Do not listen to gossip against your neighbor, and remember there is something good that you can say of every one. Do not worry about that which you can not help because it can do you no good, and do not worry about that which you can help because if you can help it you should do so and then you won't have anything to worry over. Cultivate a cheerful, pleasant disposition, and you can be more easily cured of any disease that may afflict you.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
EX. U. S. SURGEON.
Specialist in Chronic Diseases.

HUNDREDS OF SO CALLED INCURABLE CASES CURED!

Thousands of Men after years of suffering with the urine (water). They feel all run down, dragged out and whipped of energy and ambition, but are all unconscious of where the true cause of their trouble lies. Seeking relief from the family doctor, they are treated for Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Heart Troubles or Rheumatism and Kidney Disease, but to no purpose. They try patented nostrums, but these disappoint them. These sufferers may be of all ages, from mere boys to advanced life, but the majority are middle-aged married men who have worked every day and night, as you might say, for years and years. If such will come to the Doctor, and bring a bottle of their urine, he will show them the cause of their trouble. In order to have the skill of the Noted Specialist, most often go to such specialist, or the Specialist must go to them. Statistics show that among all chronic sufferers, not more than one in five hundred ever go to the larger cities to receive treatment. This fact is owing mainly to the terrible dread the sick have of leaving home and going into the turmoil, noise and confusion of a great city, and the worry and exhaustion incident to travel. Also the great expense of the trip and the unreasonable prices charged for examination and treatment. It is a notorious fact that chronic diseases are so distinct from acute ones that the regular practitioner, as a rule, waits until he has to do with them, and is satisfied with his income. Will frankly say so, hence the necessity of the specialist; and that he shall put himself where those patients secured by their family doctor may see him and receive first-class treatment, although unable to visit the city to secure a like quality of skill. The fact that a city specialist visits your county seat, and receives and prescribes for patients at your best hotel does not in the least detract from his skill, honesty, integrity or respectability. For if a man is a gentleman at home he is a gentleman everywhere. Does Dr. Kutchin cure everybody? No! Does he treat every case that goes to him? No! But he does cure a great percentage of cases accepted for treatment than any specialist of our acquaintance. His business has assumed such gigantic proportions in Ohio that he has found it an absolute necessity to employ a full staff of assistants to assist him in his work. This enables everyone under his care to communicate with or see the Doctor on short notice at all times.

DR. KUTCHIN IS NO STRANGER IN THIS COUNTY HE HAS BEEN MAKING REGULAR VISITS HERE FOR THREE YEARS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In all obscure diseased conditions DR. KUTCHIN requests the afflicted to bring a sample of urine for free analysis. This should be the first passed on arising. Let the afflicted remember that Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN visits this country regularly every month for the convenience and benefit of his patients. He can be consulted FREE OF CHARGE in his private parlors at the

Hotel Concord, Massillon, Friday, Dec. 27, '95

Consultation, Examination and Advice, Free
Return visits made every 28 days.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS TO DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN, COLUMBUS

